North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1851. NO. 66.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month. Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A WELL CONCERTED INTRIGUE.

Valuable Secret Disclosed.

The welfare of the American people renders it necessary that they should be made cognizant with a very momentous and valuable secret, having an intimate connection with their pecuniary interests, the great importance of which, urgently demands their most serious and deliberate attention. There can be very little doubt that there exists in the whole human family an universal distaste to bear the "slings and arrows of outrageous Fortune," so long as they see others of the *genus Homo*, (whether by the exercise of a more astute understanding, or the result of purely fortuitous circumstances) dwelling in marble Halls, surrounded by parasites, and revelling in luxury, ease and contentment. Openly and fearlessly objecting to such "*uneven* handed justice," and coolly determined to destroy this *exparte* medium of basking in the sunshine of fortune, and if practicable establish an equilibrium of society, PYFER & Co., the truly fortunate, far famed and old established Lottery Brokers, generously impart to the public the offspring of their laborious researches in the alstruse mysteries of the dark ages—*the arcanus of wealth!* The cabalistic words are seven in number, and when arranged according to the directions of the *Cabala*, signify

"*Look to Pyfer & Co. for Riches!*"

MOST BRILLIANT RESULTS AGAIN

Every Lottery showers its treasures!

Correspondents read the glorious evidence!

PYFER & Co. Public Benefactors!

See the virtue of the first order!

$20,000, in Package of Whole Tickets, Nos. 41 46 63, drawn 9th May! was sent to Mississippi. *The result of the first order!*

$10,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.

$8,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Nashville, Tenn.

$27,500, Half Ticket, sent to South Carolina.

$18,000, Half Ticket, sent to Ohio.

$12,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.

$20,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to North Carolina.

$20,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Georgia.

$9,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.

$7,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Ohio.

$5,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to North Carolina.

Nearly every Prize paid and on file.

PYFER & Co. always refer to the Managers!

Every person should try his or her luck!

The first trial often Draws the Capital!

BANK DRAFTS, payable at sight in Gold remitted promptly to any part of the United States for Prizes sold by PYFER & Co.

PYFER & Co. sells all the large Prizes!

ONE ORDER MAY DRAW A FORTUNE!

Glorious Schemes for June, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date June.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
2 3of	$15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	$8 $30 00
3	20,608	78 Nos	14 drawn	5 17 00
4	30,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10 35 00
5	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5 16 00
6	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5 18 00
7	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12 40 00
9	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8 28 00
10	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5 18 00
11	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10 30 00
12	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5 18 00
13	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4 13 00
14	50,000	75 Nos	18 drawn	15 60 00
16 5 of	12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8 30 00
17	17,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5 16 00
18 2 of	30,003	75 Nos	10 drawn	10 40 00
19	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5 16 00
20	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5 18 00
21	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10 35 00
23	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8 25 00
24	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5 18 00
25	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10 35 00
26	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5 18 00
27	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4 13 00
28	80,785	78 Nos	12 drawn	20 75 00
30	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8 25 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

June 1, 1851. 50—

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Doblays and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware—among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,

No. 9, Fayetteville street,

Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 880—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,

No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

With metalic or iron plates.		Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1850. 806—cow 1y pd.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom.

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls.
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paraso,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,
Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street. H. L. EVANS.
GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅗ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smenton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Bonnets, Spring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c. Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

Toll the Bell Still Louder! Tollit,

Convey ye winds the joyful sound from Currituck to Cherokee—from the Arostook to the Sabine,

THAT THE "IMMORTAL INSECT"

Is at Home Again!

New Spring and Summer Goods.

FOR 1851.

Messieurs OLIVER & PROCTER,

R. R. R. R.

WE are now receiving and opening at our "Grand Emporium of Taste, Fashion and Elegance," Ugly Row, opposite Lougee's, one door above Litchford's, and hard by Towle's and Primrose's, a choice selection of vernal and solstitial Fabricks for male apparel, embracing every color and variety, of which the following are a part:

Black, blue, olive green, brown Dahlia and Zephyr Cloths, Drap d'Ete and Cashmerette, all colors, for Summer coats, Black, single milled doe skin and fancy French Cassimeres of every variety, white and colored French drillings, warranted not to fade when washed; Embroidered Satin, and Marseilles, white and colored, entirely new and very beautiful; Plain white, and Buff Marseilles; Figured Satins, Silks and Shally Vestings, All of these goods were selected by "The Bug," in person from the latest importations and can be confidently recommended to our friends and patrons as being precisely "The Things" for Spring and Summer costumery.

The Express Train.

Oh, where are the words that can truly impress,
The pleasure we feel when we're off by express?
The Steam King is up, and the whistle is heard,
The bell gives the signal, we're off like a bird.
Through mountains and valleys, right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Our flight's like the eagles's, as fearless and brave;
The flag tells of safety as gaily it waves.
The rails are all clear, and the Monarch's ahead;
See forth from his nostrils the deep glare of red.
Still onward and onward we gallantly press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Towns, cities and hamlets, have passed in review,
Like some diorama of beautiful hue.
Our journey's accomplished, safe, safe as a dart,
Our frame not fatigued, nor oppressed is the heart.
With fire and spirit right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are safe by express.

What applies to the rails is in commerce the same,
And hence "The BUGG'S" greatness, and hence,
"The BUGG'S" fame.
Express is his motto; in matters of dress,
He receives all his fashions and models by express.
All the qualifications "The Bugg" does possess,
To outstrip all "slow trains"—thus he wins by express.

Expressly his fabrics are made for this mart,
Expressly he nurtures his cutters of art;
Expressly for him the best workmen's retaine
Expressly for all such prime clothes he's sustained;
Expressly to please you, his efforts progress,
Expressly in beauty and cheapness of dress.

OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 16, 1851. 47—

POST SCRIPTUM.

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1851.

WE are now opening a beautiful supply of Clothing, Frock, dress, and sack coats of cloth, Cashmerett and Alpacha, all colors. We have a few dozen Skeleton French sacks without lining made of Cashmerett's and Zephyr cloths in which we defy competition (for Gentlemen's summer wear.) Grass Linnen frocks, super. french drilling pantaloons all colors cheap and warranted in all respects. Cassimere pantaloons. Vests, cravats, gloves, pocket hand'k'f's, suspenders, shirt collars new style—in fact every thing usually kept by Merchant Tailors or furnishing Houses. O & P.

Youth's Clothing.

WE have also on hand a complete assortment of Youth's Clothing—Frock Coats, of cloth, Alpacha, Tweeds, and Brown Linen, also Sacks, Pantaloons, of all kinds, either for school purposes or Sunday. Vests of all kinds. We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to this branch of our trade, as we will sell clothing cheaper than you can buy the Goods, and warrant them in all respects. O & P.

To Fancy Gentlemen.

WE have a few Highfalutin' Lowvulgar, Peru, Sedundric and Jaybird stripes and Plaids for Pantaloons. O. & P.

Shirts! Shirts!

JUST received a full supply of very superior Dress Shirts. O. & P.

THE LATEST Paris, London, and Northern Fashions just at hand.

Grateful ever for the patronage uniformly bestowed on us so liberally by our patrons since our commencement in business, we will endeavor to merit its continuanc by renewed exertions for their internal as well as external welfare. O. & P.

April 16, 1851. 47—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use; Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

Just Received.

1 Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1851. 42—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C. &C.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

To Bounty Land & Pension Claimants.

SOLDIERS, Volunteers, Drafted Men, and the widows and children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of those who served in the Army of the United States.

By a late act of Congress, the officers and privates, or their heirs, of the war of 1812, in Indian wars, Florida and Mexican wars, and all who have been engaged in the service of the United States, are entitled to bounty land, according to their term of service.

All who served in the war of 1812, or any Indian war since 1790, nine months, are entitled to 160 acres of land; 4 months, 80 acres; 1 month, 40 acres. If they have died leaving a widow, or child under age, they are entitled; no other relative is entitled. Those who enlisted to serve for twelve months, or during the war with Mexico, are entitled to 160 acres of land; six months, 40 acres; and if they served in Mexico three months, extra pay. If they be dead, the widow or children, if any, are entitled; if no widow, or children, the father; if neither, the mother; and if all be dead, the brothers and sister are entitled. The friends of all who have died at any time in service, are entitled to the soldier's

The undersigned is in possession of all the necessary papers and information requisite to obtain these land warrants. The land and pay due soldies or their friends, will be procured promptly by writing to me. Terms moderate.

☞ All letters must be post paid.

☞ Persons claims promptly attended to.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON,

Washington City, D. C.

Washington City, D. C., May 18, 1851. 868—2m.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,

Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind
that may be wanted manufactured
to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. } 836—

July 22, 1850. }

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands. P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS!

R. TUCKER, & SON.

WE would most respectfully invite public attention to our extensive and well selected Stock for the Spring and Summer trade of 1851. Some of which are

Rich Chenie and Chamelian Silks,	
Furlard and Indian,	do.
Black Gro De Lyon,	do.
Glace and Silver Grey,	do.
White and Colored Satin,	
Organdi, Silk Tissue,	
Toil DeLinde,	
Challeys and Grenedines,	
Printed Constantines,	
Fancy French Jackonets,	
Barege DeLane,	
Imperial Chenie Gingham,	
Pink and Buff Linen do.	
Orange, Purple, and mode col'd Lawns,	
Dotted Swiss Muslin,	
Embroidered and solid Tarltons,	
Marcelines and Florences,	
Swiss, Book, Mull, Nainsook, and check Muslins,	
Rich Bonnet, Neck, Cap, and Cuff Ribbons,	
Embroidered Canton crape Shawls,	
Needle work, Capes, Collars, Cuffs and Puffs,	
Do. do. Chemisets and Undersleives,	
Embroidered and corded bordered scolloped hdkfs.	
Paris Kid Gloves, first quality.	
Silk and Linen, Buttons and Trimmings.	
Real and Imitation Valenciens Edgings.	

R. TUCKER & SON.

March 19th, 1851. 40—

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs.,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G. Rail Road a general assortment of Haidware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,

J. BROWN,

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpasssed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.

No 21, Old Street.

Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

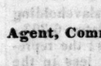
These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.



THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month		18 00
Single do	do	10 00
do do	week	3 50
do do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

For the Benefit of all Concerned.

BE it understood that E. L. HARDING, & CO. will ece ve as usual

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK,

From their Houses in Richmond & Petersburg

Until the 1st of July.

This we consider quite an advantage, for the reason that they will be constantly making additions to their stock, which will always make it attractive.

Raleigh, April 8, 185— 45—3.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next session of this Institution will begin at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the last Wednesday of July. It is extremely desirable that all the pupils shall be present at the selection of rooms, and the classification of the scholars, which will take place at that time.

The College will be provided with a competent corps of teachers, and many improvements made in the domestic arrangements.

The departments of the ordinary English course, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Ancient and Modern languages, are under the immediate inspection of the President, who also gives instruction in some of these branches. He is aided by a Professor and three Ladies.

The department of Music is committed to Professor Kern, whose reputation gives every guarantee that it will be managed with ability. He is assisted by two experienced ladies.

For the acquisition of the elegant accomplishment of Oil-Painting the College at present affords superior advantages. There is probably no where in North Carolina a gallery of paintings equal in beauty of execution to that produced by the pupils during the last year, and exhibited at Commencement.

The domestic department is under the management of Thomas C. Blake, Esq., and his Lady, late of Fayetteville. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have reared a family of daughters and have thus large recommendations to the confidence of the community.

The Board of Trustees, with a liberality becoming those who have charge of so flourishing an Institution, have determined to add immediately to their present noble edifice, a building which will give such room that more quietness and better discipline and instruction can be secured. The pupils will not be crowded in the dormitories. The Trustees will proceed also to enlarge and beautify the grounds and introduce such a system of exercise as will promote the health of the pupils.

There is perhaps no healthier place in North Carolina or Virginia than Greensboro.' The inhabitants of the town are remarkable for general morality and industry; the location of the College surpasses that of any Institution which the undersigned has ever visited, and he has seen all those of most note in the country; and the situation in the central part of the State makes it easy of access.

Attention is paid to the manners of the pupils, and every accomplishment desirable for a young lady to acquire may be obtained here. While the ornamental branches are cultivated, they are not made to constitute the staple of the education which we endeavor to impart to our pupils. A high, intellectual training—a thorough discipline of the mind is sought to be attained as of first importance after the cultivation of moral and religious feelings.

The Trustees and Faculty make every possible effort to prevent extravagance. The regular College charges are moderate. The next session will consists of five months. For Board and Tuition in the ordinary English branches, and in Latin or Greek, if desired, the charge is $60; for Music $20; for Oil Painting $15; for Drawing 5$; for French or any other modern language taught, $5.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, President.

June 6, 1851 871—4t.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS delightful Summer Retreat is now open for the reception of Company. The remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offer great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music is always in attendance, a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:

Families per month each person,	$ 20,00
Single persons,	25,00
Per week,	7,00
Per day,	1,93
Children under 12 and Servants half price.	

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Shocco Springs, June 4, 1851. 81—10t.

SOUTHERN TRADE!!!

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I am now receiving direct from Petersburg, Richmond and Baltimore, my

Spring and Summer Goods.

a suitable assortment carefully laid in by an experienced hand, and will continue to keep up such a supply of Groceries, Wares and Merchandise, as my customers may need, at moderate prices for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. I will also attend to any Commission Business, with care, so as to satisfy those who may entrust the same to me. I will take in exchange for Goods Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder Flaxseed and Beeswax, with any other Produce that may suit the trade. Call at the Brick Store, near the Bank.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton N. C., June 4, 1851. 872—tf.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N. C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Courtyard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boar

[From the Indiana State Sentinel.]

HON. S. A. DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS.

The Quincy, Illinois, Herald hoists the name of this distinguished Senator as a candidate for the Presidency, subject to the decision of the National Convention. Whilst it is by no means probable that Judge Douglas would be the choice of Indiana, it is very certain that should he receive the nomination, he would receive the electoral vote of our State. Whatever may be the result of the National Convention, we believe that should Judge Douglass live, he will at no distant day, be President of the United States.

Stephen A. Douglas was born in the town of Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, on the 23d of April, 1813, and is consequently 38 years of age. His father, an eminent physician, died when Stephen was only two months old, leaving the mother and one other child, a daughter, in rather limited circumstances. The mother shortly afterwards went to reside with an unmarried brother, on a farm in one of the valleys of the Green Mountains, where, by practicing a system of industry, and rigid economy, she was enabled to give her son the ordinary rudiments of an English education. In the mean time he worked on the farm with his uncle. His uncle not having the means of placing him in college, at the age of fifteen, he commenced learning the business of a cabinet maker. Being naturally of an ingenious turn of mind he made great proficiency in the new business, but at the end of two years he was compelled to abandon his trade on account of feeble health. About this time his mother married Gahezi Grainger, of Ontario county, New York. Stephen accompanied his mother thither, and shortly afterwards entered the Canandaigua academy, under the direction of Professor Howe. He remained some time. Whilst engaged in his classical studies, he spent a portion of his time reading law in the office of Mr. Hubbell. He was a democrat, and although a minor, and not entitled to a vote, he defended the administration of Gen Jackson from the assaults of the Whig and anti-Masonic party, in a manner that astonished older heads. Indeed whilst an apprentice in Vermont on the day of the Presidential election of 1828, he headed a company of Democratic boys and tore down the coffin hand bills that had been posted up by the opposite party.

In 1833 he set his face westward in search of a location where he might practice his profession when his studies should be completed. His first stopping place was Cleveland, Ohio, where he entered the law office of Sherlock I. Andrews, Esq., as a student and clerk. He was soon however prostrated by sickness, which continued for many months. When he recovered, his mother urged him to return home, where a hearty welcome awaited him. But his purpose had been avowed—he had set his face westward in search of a future home, and he determined to "tread no steps backwards." He left Cleveland and travelled by the way of Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was compelled to stop. His funds by this time were reduced to thirty-seven cents. There he was, a youth of twenty years of age, feeble in health, small in stature, weighing not more than one hundred and twenty pounds, surrounded by strangers—not a single person in the county that he had ever seen before, his situation must have been embarrassing. But blessed with a temper and disposition that never desponds he immediately started in search of employment.

He travelled on foot to the town of Winchester, about 16 miles from Jacksonville, where he found employment for three days as the clerk of a sale, at two dollars a day. He then engaged to teach the village school, and spent his evenings reading some old law books which he borrowed from a citizen. In March, 1834, he was licensed to practice law. His first efforts in his new profession were remarkably successful, as may be judged from the fact that in less than a year he was elected Prosecuting Attorney over the late Col. John J. Harden, who fell on the bloody field of Buena Vista. In 1836 he was elected to the Legislature, as a member from the county of Morgan, and took his seat the following December, the youngest man in the body. It was an unfortunate session for Illinois, and it fell to the lot of young Douglas to breast the storm of speculation and the mania of banking that swept not only over the Prarie State, but the entire West. He opposed the extension of the bank capital, and the dangers which he so boldly pointed out, although unheeded at the time, were soon realized in the disasterous failure of the whole system. In 1838 he was nominated by the democrats as a candidate for Congress in the third district, which embraced the whole northern half of Illinois. At the time of his nomination he was ineligable, but as he would become 25 years of age before the election, he accepted the nomination and entered on the canvass. The contest was a severe one. Thirty-six thousand votes were cast, and Mr. Douglas was defeated by Mr. Stuart, the old member, by five votes.

The election being over he returned to his profession. In 1840 he devoted the entire summer to the Presidential election, attending meetings and addressing the people throughout the entire State, and to his exertions and the power of his eloquence, more than any other cause, is to be attributed the success of Mr. Van Buren in Illinois.

In December 1840, he was appointed Secretary of State, and in the following February he was elected by the Legislature a Supreme Judge. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, and took his seat at the opening of the 28th Congress. His first effort was in support of the bill to refund the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson for the declaration of martial law at New Orleans. He had not spoken before, and being young and almost unknown he at first attracted no particular attention, but as he began to warm with his subject, the House became silent, the members gathered around him. The venerable Ex-President Adams rose from his seat, and for the first time enquired the name of the young man, and immediately predicted for him a brilliant destiny. The scene is now vivid before us—at one moment he poured out the burning lava of his indignation on the Judge; at the next he pointed to the patriot chief, who looked only to the safety of the city, and the glory of his country, taking for his guide that higher law, the law of necessity. From this moment he stood first in the list of able debaters in Congress. Ever ready and always prepared to meet his adversary. He was re-elected by an increased majority, and served out the 29th Congress, and was again elected to the 30th, but before taking his seat was elected to the United States Senate. His brilliant career is known to all our readers. As chairman of the committee on Territories he has ever been active and zealous. But the limits of this notice, which was only intended as a brief history of his early life, will not warrant us in a detailing review of his course.

In 1847 he was married to Miss Martha Martin, daughter of Col. Robert Martin, of Rockingham county, North Carolina. She is cousin of David S. Reid, the present worthy governor of that State. He now resides at Chicago, Illinois.

Such is the brief history of Stephen A. Douglas. His rise from obscurity to eminence has been rapid, indeed. Indomitable energy and honorable ambition, were the seeds that produced the fruits.

The bold and fearless advocate of Democratic principles, he shuns no responsibility—he fears no adversary. A bright future awaits him.

SCENE IN A JUSTICE ROOM. The Hartford *Times* vouches for the following story:

'Pat Malone, you are fined five dollars for assault and battery on Mike Sweeny.'

'I've the money in my pocket, and I'll pay the fine if yer honor will give me the resate.'

'We give no receipts here. We just take the money. You will not be called on a second time for your fine.'

"But, yer honor, I'll not be wanting to pay the same without I get a resate.'

'What do you want with it?'

'If yer honor will write one and give it to me, I will tell you.'

'Well, there is your receipt. Now what do you want with it?"

'I'll tell yer honor. You see, I'll be afther dying one of these days, and when I get to the gate of heaven I'll rap, and St. Peter will say, 'Who's there?' and I'll say, 'It's me, Pat Malone,' and he'll say, 'What do you want?' and I'll say, 'I want to come in.' Then he'll say, 'Did you behave yerself like a dacent boy in the other world and pay all your little fines and such things?' and I'll say, 'Yes, your holiness, I paid all of them;' and he'll want to see my resates, and I'll put my hand into my pocket and take my resate and give it to him; and I'll not have to go plodding all over perdition to find yer honor to get one.'

The New York papers state that Capt. Wilson, the commander of the steamship Empire City, has brought into the city of New York $12,340,000 in gold, within the past fourteen months.

COMPARATIVE INCREASE OF FREE WHITE AND FREE COLORED POPULATION. The late census furnishes us with a fact that we should like to see explained by that class of pseudo philanthropists called abolitionists, who have so much at heart the welfare of their colored brethren. This anomalous feature is presented which, as a physiological enigma, calls for some solution; there is a striking disparity in the increase of the free colored population in the United States, as compared with either the free white or the slave population. The aggregate white population of the United States has increased in the last ten years 35½ per cent; the slave population has advanced 28 per cent; while the free colored population has increased only 8½ per cent. How can this vast disproportion be accounted for? It is not from excessive emigration—for the special friends of the race, the abolitionists, make it a labor of love to denounce the colonization scheme, and neutralize its efforts to encourage emigration; it is but a trifling fraction of free blacks that can be tempted to embark for Liberia. It is not in consequence of the "oppression" of the white race, for if we look at those parts of the United States where this hybrid class are mostly favored, we will find that there the increase has been smallest. We mean the New England States; and moreover in those States this singular fact appears, that the black race increased to a greater extent when slavery existed there than it ever has since.

This is an interesting phenomenon, and a scrutiny of the tables of the census furnishes some singular details. Notwithstanding the migratory habits of the people of the New England States, they have increased in population 65 per cent. in the last thirty years. With a constant influx of colored persons into New England from the South, runaways and others, the increase of that description of population in 30 years is only 6½ per cent.

In all the other non-slaveholding States, there has been a slow increase of the colored population. In the middle and western free States, comprising New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, the increase of the white population for the past ten years has been 37½ per cent; while the colored population in the same States and for the same period has increased less than eight per cent. How is this? It is true there has been a large addition to the whites from European immigration, but there has been a *per centage* nearly equal, we should suppose, added to the colored population, by immigration from the slaveholding States, including *fugitives* from slavery. This small increase of free negroes refutes the statement that has been so confidently made by disunionists, that since the adoption of the compromise measures, there has been an immense influx of fugitive Slaves in the Northern States. The figures give a positive contradiction to any such assumption; in New York there has been an actual decrease in this class of population, in the last ten years of 2583 or 5 per cent of the whole colored population of that State: and in Indiana for the same period the decrease has been 2068 or about 30 per cent. In all the above mentioned States, the accession to the population by fugitive Slaves, could not have exceeded five thousand.

The same phenomenon in regard to free colored people is seen in the slaveholding as in the non-slaveholding States. In the fifteen slaveholding States and the District of Columbia, the number of free people of color was—

In 1850.	234,290
In 1840.	215,510
Increase in ten years.	18,780

Or less than 9 per cent.

The number of slaves in the same States and District was—

In 1850.	3,177,470
In 1840.	2,486,084
Increase in ten years.	691,386

Or 28 per cent. Taking the aggregate colored population of the slaveholding States and District, bond and free, the increase is 26 per cent. and a fraction.

The white population in the same States and District, was—

In 1850.	6,207,466
In 1840.	4,632,043
Increase in ten years.	1,575,423

Or 34 per cent.

The increase of *free* colored population in the nation at large, during the past ten years, average 8½ per cent. of the slave population, 28 per cent.

The entire white population in the United States, including 200,000 for California, and 112,824 for the four Territories, was—

In 1850.	19,668,736
In 1840.	4,089,108
Increase in ten years.	5,579,628

Or 39½ per cent.

The whole population, of all colors, allowing as above for California and the Territories, was—

In 1850.	23,263,498
In 1840.	17,068,666
Increase in ten years.	6,194,832

Or 36 per cent.

The total free population of the non-slaveholding States is 13,533,328, that of the slave States, 6,393,757, or less than half of the free States; the representation of the latter is only a quarter less in the House of Representatives, and only four less than equal, in the Senate.

Slavery has diminished during the past ten years in Delaware and the District of Columbia; it has increased in all the other slave States. In 1810, Delaware had 2605, she has now but 2289. In the District, there were 4694 in 1840, there are now but 3687. The number of slaves in Maryland has stood nearly stationary. In 1840, she had 89,737, she has now 89,800. South Carolina had then 327,038, she has now 384,925. Virginia had 448,987, she has now 473,026. Alabama had 253,532, she now has 342,894. Georgia had 280,944, she now has 362,966.

A "REMEDY FOR THIS EVIL." One of Mr. Webster's late speeches as corrected, contains the following sentence, in the place of another sentence, which was deemed more offensive to the South:

"Gentlemen, I regret exceedingly that slavery does exist in the Southern States; but Congress has no power over it to act upon it. It may be, however, that in the dispensation of Providence some remedy for this evil may occur or may be hoped for hereafter."

It does not require Mr. Webster's sagacity to foresee a "remedy for this evil," or to foretell the time, when by an amendment of the Constitution, Congress will have "power over it, to act upon it." The lapse of but a few years in the history of a nation, will bring about the consummation so devoutly wished. The admission, as States, of the Free Soil territory, now belonging to the Union, with the promised abolition of slavery in Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky, will give to the North, the three-fourths majority which she only needs to enable her *constitutionally* to "act upon" and abolish, by Congress, slavery in the South. The act of emancipation thus passed, being *clearly* Constitutional, (not doubtfully so as was the admission of California,) of course the Submissionists of the South will then be doubly loud in their outcries against secession, for any such cause. For as the Constitution itself provides for its amendment, at the will of three-fourths of the States, that instrument when amended, giving to Congress entire control over the property and institutions of the South, will be altogether as binding as it is now. Truly, then, spake Mr. Webster, in saying "a remedy may be hoped for hereafter." Only carry out the darling policy of the North, of admitting hireling States, as was exhibited in the manner in which California was hurried into the Confederacy, accompanied with Mr. Webster's inveterate hostility to "adding other slaveholding States to the Union," and very soon the thing may be accomplished—abolition work out its promised destiny, the South suffer its threatened doom, and the now powerful, wealthy, refined and enlightened Commonwealths of Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, take their places by the side of Hayti and Jamaica in degradation and dessolation. What a remedy!

Savannah Georgian.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS. We again hoist our banner with the name of the Hon. J. R. J. DANIEL inscribed on it as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district. We should have done so ere this, in conformity to the general wish of the democracy of this part of the district; but a disposition being manifested elsewhere to hold a Convention, in deference to their opinions, and to avoid unnecessary dissentions, we refrained until we could ascertain the result. We learn that no Convention was held, and accordingly we proclaim our candidate, and have no doubt of his success. *Tarborough Press.*

[Correspondence of the Charleston News.]

KEY WEST, (Fla.) June 8, 1851.

This is emphatically the dull season of this "Metropolis of South Florida." All kinds of business have ceased to be profitable, and poor plodding humanity, having grubbed through the Winter and Spring, is winging its butterfly way to the gay North to recuperate. Year after year as the warm season approaches, hundreds of our people leave us thus, as regularly as wild ducks or swallows.

The annual expenditure of the people of the Southern States upon Northern trips of pleasure, purely, has been estimated at one million of dollars. Nothing can more forcibly illustrate the dominion of fashion. In no respect are the Northern Summer resorts or watering places more desirable than similar places at the South and West; and we might mention very many, besides the Kentucky Springs and Mammoth Cave, Pascagoula, Point Clear, Old Point, and the Springs in Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, which, apart from fashion, are more beneficial, agreeable, accessible and economical to Southrons.

Fraternal, warm and undoubted affection, in bye gone years, linked together Northern and Southern hearts; an affection which was planted and which grew up amidst common dangers and sacrifices, and the enjoyment of equal political rights and privileges. The Summer tide of visitors, from South to North, was the natural result of this affection, and fashion, stamped, with her all approving hand, the practice of thus annually mingling with our Northern brothers. It was a good fashion then; and the stream flowed naturally from a generous source; but, like many others, it has continued, and seems destined to continue to flow in an augmented flood, though the fountain source may be drying up, and though those who were our brothers may have degenerated into second cousins.

The Southern presses, speaking of the North in terms of frank, manly, and yet affectionate appeal and warning, lose half their effect, or fall unheeded upon the ears addressed, when thousands of our people are exhibiting their gay and happy faces, and lavishing their wealth from the Kennebeck to the Delaware, giving the lie to every thing like Southern discontent or complaint. This is a sad fashion, and one which Southerners, at this moment, would more "honor in the breach than the observance."

Apart from the common sense view which must be taken of the advantages which the South would derive from the expenditure of this fund *at home*, it cannot escape us that the sudden reflux of this tide of Northern travel would, to Northern minds, be an unmistakable proof of Southern feeling. If the Southern people must travel and spend their money, let them seek the thousand pleasure spots South of the Potomac, and the good results would be apparent at once. Identity of interests and sentiment, and opportunity for consultation and interchange of views, would result in a general concurrence as to the measures best adapted to the times; and for this union of sentiment amongst her children must the South now steadily labor. Parties at the North are as distinct as the waves; yet upon the question so vital to the South, they are united and one, as the sea.

Southern Legislatures and Conventions will vainly meet, resolve and complain, during the Winter months, so long as their numbers *spend their Summers at the North*. The untutored children of the forest suddenly abandon the abodes and walks of the pale faces, when about to break the pipe of peace; and the pioneer and squatter, when they find their wigwams lonely, know that they are in earnest.

At the commencement of our troubles with the mother country, Franklin closed a letter to one who had, in England, been his warm friend, somewhat in this style: "Our countries are now at war; henceforth you are my enemy, and I am, respectfully, Yours, Ben Franklin." But, "there were giants in those days."

L.

NO MORE CORNS. There is no doubt some quackery in the corn-doctors trade, but there is more ignorance. For the benefit of both him and his patients, we will now disclose a secret which will relieve humanity from a load of misery, not the less difficult to bear than it is unpitied or ridiculous. The cause of corns, and likewise of the torture they occasion, is simple friction; and to lessen friction you have only to use your toe as you do in like circumstances a coach wheel—lubricate it with some oily substance. The best and cleanest thing to use is a little sweet oil, rubbed upon the affected part (after the corn is carefully pared) with the finger, which should be done on getting up in the morning, and just before stepping into bed at night. In a few days the pain will diminish, and in a few days more it will cease, when the nightly application may be discontinued.

The writer of this paragraph suffered from those horrible excrescences for years. He tried all sorts of infallible things, and submitted to the manipulations of the corn-doctor; but all in vain; the more he tried to banish the more they wouldn't go; or if they did go (which happened once or twice under the strong prevailment of caustic,) they were always sure to return with tenfold venom. Since he tried the oil, some months ago, he has had no pain, and is able to take as much exercise as he chooses. Through the influence of this mild persuasive, one of the most iniquitous of his corns has already taken itself off entirely; the others he still pares at rare intervals; but suffering no inconvenience whatever from them, he has not thought it necessary to have recourse to caustic—which sometimes, if not carefully used, and vinegar and water applied at once to the toe, causes almost as much smart as the actual cautery.

Chamber's Journal.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION. The New York Journal of Commerce says:

The years of 1850 and 1851 will form an important era in the history of ocean steam navigation in the United States. Beginning with the launch of the Washington, 1847, a fleet of not less than seventy sea-going steamers has been created, averaging something more than 1000 tons each, and forming an aggregate of about seventy-five thousand tons. [This does not include those in the naval stores.] Near a dozen more will be added in the course of the present season, six of which—the Pioneer and City of Pittsburgh, for the Liverpool trade; the Gordon and Calhoun, owned in Savannah, to run on the Southern Coast; and two others for Howland & Aspinwall's Pacific Line—are nearly ready for sea.

Of the steamers employed on the Atlantic, 9 are running between the United States and foreign ports; 10 between New York and Chagres; 13 between domestic ports on the Atlantic coast, or on the Gulf of Mexico; 1 between New Orleans and Vera Cruz; and one between Charleston and Havana. Total, 34.

On the Pacific 13 are running between San Francisco and Panama, exclusive of the Sarah Sands (foreign built;) 4 between San Francisco and Oregon; 4 between San Francisco, Gold Bluff and Trinity Bay; and 4 on the Sacramento River. 10 others are either at or on their way to San Francisco, and 1 is at New Orleans. Total, 36.

For speed, strength and elegance of model and finish, some of these steamers are unsurpassed in the wide world. The outward passage of the Pacific to Liverpool, in nine days, nineteen hours and twenty-five minutes, and her homeward trip, in nine days, twenty hours and fifteen minutes, have never been equalled, notwithstanding the gallant achievements of the Asia, of the Cunard line. Seven-eighths of the American sea-going steamers are the result of private enterprise, without the aid of the Government.

Last evening, or late in the afternoon, our citizens were gratified with a sight of the new costume, with a specimen of the fair and loveable portion of humanity enrobed in it. A sweet Miss of some sixteen summers, was out on promenade, "the observed of all observers." She had on pink colored pants, a coatee, a belt, and nice little hat, all of which made her appear lovely and unique. She walked with as much grace and dignity as if long accustomed to wearing the breeches, and seemed not in the least disconcerted in being closely scrutinized by the crowd. The windows along Cambridge, Court and Tremont streets, were filled with spectators, and many of the ladies regretted that the pink bloomer had got the start of them. The Turkish dressed beauty was accompanied by a gentleman who, carrying a big cane, formed her protection. They marched and countermarched the streets, and went upon the Common, where our reporter left them. The lady is a westender of the first respectability, and we may now expect the new style will be soon universally adopted.

Boston Mail, May 26th.

Several ladies appeared in our streets on Saturday, with pantaloons, short dresses and flats. As it was the first appearance in this city, of this new costume, it naturally attracted much attention.

Hartford (Conn.) Courant, May 26th.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

"The Constitution and the Union of the States must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1851.

☞ We are authorized to announce the Hon. ABRAHAM W. VENABLE, as a Candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth District, composed of the Counties of Granville, Person, Orange, Caswell, Alamance, and Chatham.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We copy the following article from a late number of the Asheville News:

"THE N. C. RAIL ROAD. We do not *know* what disposition there may be upon the part of our present State administration to retard or encourage the speedy construction of this work. We do know, however, that some of the stockholders in this end of the State are troubled with *doubts*—serious doubts—lest the Governor and his advisers may be unfavorable to the building of the road. As an act of justice to himself, and to prevent any injurious consequences to this great enterprise, from the general prevalence of such impressions as we have alluded to, we hope Gov. Reid will assure the public authentically, and at an early day, of his views and intentions in regard to this matter.

We also hear complaints from the West, of the tardiness of the "powers that be," in taking some efficient steps to begin work on the Western Turnpike. We refer to these matters, at this time, in no spirit of unkindness, but only with the desire that this public notice of them may elicit such explanation as we think our people are entitled to demand."

With reference to the Western Turnpike, we would take this occasion to state that a Commissioner to let out the work was appointed some time since by the Governor, and a map of the survey sent to that officer; and we can have no doubt that the work will be carried forward with all practicable dispatch.

So far as the Central Road is concerned, we propose to solve the doubts of our friends of the News by extracts from the record. In Gov. Reid's letter of June 28, 1850, accepting the nomination for Governor, he said:

"While I have opposed Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, yet I have always avowed myself the friend of a fair and judicious system of Internal Improvements by our State. But I have ever been opposed to such wild and extravagant schemes as were calculated to involve the State in a large debt, without the prospect of a return of adequate advantages to the people. That I may not be charged with concealment, nor my views misrepresented, I will state that had I been a member of the last Legislature I would have voted against the bill chartering the Central Rail Road. My objections would have been more particularly confined to the details of the bill. I do not assail those who voted for the bill, but I believe they were governed by high and honorable motives. The stock in that Road has been secured, and the charter has become the irrepealable law of the State, and this is no longer an open question. The State is now largely interested in the Road. Under these circumstances, as a citizen of the State, *I desire to see the faithful execution of the law and the success of the enterprise. These views would govern my public conduct in regard to this subject.*"

In Gov. Reid's Inaugural Address, delivered on the first day of January, 1851, he said:

"A judicious system of Internal Improvements by the State has ever been regarded as an object of importance worthy of the consideration and action of the General Assembly. Cheap transportation could not fail to add to the wealth and convenience of all classes of our citizens, and to the prosperity of the State. There are various objects which claim the consideration of the Legislature. Feeling a deep interest in the prosperity of every part of the State, and believing that the members of the General Assembly, residing as they do in the various Counties, will be fully preprred to give due consideration to the claims of every portion of the State, I do not feel myself called upon to decide between the peculiar merits of the many objects of public improvement which demand the patronage of the State. In carrying out a system of Internal Improvements a large expenditure of money is necessarily required, and it is not to be expected that a State can at once embark in all the schemes that are desirable. Works of this description should be undertaken with due caution in regard to their practicability and the adequacy of the means of the State to complete them. As a general rule, I think the Legislature which authorizes the construction of works of Internal Improvement ought, at the same time, to provide for raising the means for their completion. Whether public opinion or the condition of the Treasury will justify the State at this time in embarking in other and new objects of improvement, and if so, to what extent, is a question which is submitted to the prudence and wisdom of the General Assembly. While a judicious system of Internal Improvements within the means and resources of the State, is desirable to all, yet a wild and extravagant one, involving the State in a large public debt without the prospect of a return of adequate advantages to the people, is to be deprecated. Such a system would, for a time at least, paralyze the spirit of improvement, and, with it, the prosperity of the State. *The laws in force for carrying out works of Internal Improvement already provided for, and such others as the Legislature in its wisdom may hereafter provide for, so far as depends upon my action as Executive, shall be faithfully executed.*"

Gov. Reid still adheres to these opinions, and we have no doubt he will be governed by them in the discharge of his duties as Chief Magistrate of the State.

We believe the above article was penned by the Editors of the News in good faith and in no spirit of unkindness; and as a friend of the Governor, and of the cause of Internal Improvements, we have taken the liberty of responding to the inquiries of the News in such a manner as will, we trust, prove satisfactory to that paper and to the people generally. Will the Editors of the News do us the favor to lay this article at length before their readers, so that those who have read their article may see the reply to it?

We may add that the Central Road is now being put under contract, and its friends are sanguine that the entire work will be completed in due time.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.

An extra Term of Wake Superior Court was held here this week, his Honor Judge Settle presiding.

The Outlaw Will case was postponed.

The only Jury Case tried was that of John Hays against James T. Marriott, action of Slander for words spoken. Messrs. Saunders and Miller appeared for the defendant, and Messrs. W. H. Haywood, Jr. and G. W. Haywood for the plaintiff. The Jury, after remaining out some time, found fifty dollars damages for the plaintiff.

Judge Settle presided with his usual ability and dignity.

The following new Post-offices have been established in this State: Savannah, Macon County, Isaac Ashe, P. M.; Bay River, Craven, James Miller, P. M. South Creek, Beaufort, Josephus Reed, P. M. Comfort, Jones County, has been discontinued.

BE PRUDENT IN YOUT DIET. Dysenteries and affections of the bowels are now very prevalent throughout this part of the country, and such is the abundance of fruit that, if persons are not prudent in the use of it, the most fatal consequences may ensue.

The Florida Sentinel says that the population of Marion County, (E. F.) has almost doubled since the first of January last. The immigration is mostly from South Carolina.

Henry W. Miller, Esq., will deliver the Oration in this City on the ensuing Fourth of July.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

The President of the United States, Millard Fillmore, has written the following letter to the Boston Common Council, which was read before that body on the 12th instant. We have printed certain portions of this letter in *italics* in order to draw to those portions the particular attention of our readers. The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1851.

Hon. Francis Brinley, President of the Common Council of the City of Boston:

SIR: When I had the pleasure of meeting you and your associates of the committee from Boston, in New York, and you did me the honor of inviting me to visit your city, and kindly tendered me, on behalf of the Common Council, its hospitalities, I fondly hoped that I should be able, during the present month, to accept your invitation. But I regret to say that I find it inconsistent with what I deem my public duty to indulge in this gratification; and, therefore, while I am profoundly grateful for the distinguished honor implied by the invitation, I feel reluctantly compelled to decline it.

My personal acquaintance in your city is but slight—but slight as it has been, it has left many pleasant recollections, and I should have been extremely happy to have renewed and extended it at this time. I have long entertained a high respect for the intelligence and patriotism of the great mass of your citizens; and recent events have not impaired that respect. *You have been, and I trust ever will be, a law-loving and a law-abiding people.* I know that your devotion to this great principle has had a severe test in your recent efforts to execute the law for the return of fugitive slaves. *Slavery in any form is repugnant to your feelings and education, and the fugitive naturally and inevitably excites your deepest sympathies.* Nothing but a stern sense of duty, founded upon a rational, solemn conviction, that a constitutional and legal obligation must be obeyed, at any and every sacrifice, could have insured the execution of law in a case like this. But, for myself, I never doubted that the law would ultimately triumph. Good faith is the foundation of all morality and all social security.

The free States had pledged themselves by the constitution to the performance of this duty. The slave States had a right to insist, and did insist, upon its performance. There was, then, no alternative but to break our faith, forfeit our word of honor, and thereby trample the constitution of our country in the dust, and run the hazard of a civil war; or else to admit the obligation like honest, true-hearted men, and do all in our power to comply with it—*still hoping and trusting that in due time some mode would be devised*, by those who have the constitutional power to abolish slavery, and who are most deeply interested in its final extinction—*to get rid of the evil* without destroying the fairest fabric of freedom mortal hands have ever raised—and in its ruins extinguishing the last hope of humanity for self-government. Permit me to say, that this government has cost Boston too much to be given up or hazarded for slight and trivial causes. Some of the patriots of the Revolution still linger among you—and the monumental pillar of your grateful recollection of the heroes who fell at Bunker Bill, would seem to be a mockery, if their sons could so soon forget that this constitution cost the heart's blood of their sons.

That your citizens have acted wisely and patriotically in sustaining the law, I cannot doubt. Their conduct has been governed by the highest sense of moral and political obligation; and for this noble example I feel constrained, as the Chief Magistrate, whose especial duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, to return the citizens of Boston my warmest acknowledgements—and I should have been most happy to have done this in person, were it consistent with my official engagements to leave this city.

With many thanks to you, and through you to the citizens of Boston, for this kind ivitation, I have the honor to be your friend and fellow-citizen,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Here we have the President of the United States excusing the sympathies of the people of Boston in favor of escaped slaves, and speaking of Slavery itself as an "*evil*" of which it is the duty of the Southern people to rid themselves in due time! Nay more, he thanks the people of Boston because they did not trample the Constitution and the laws under foot, and withhold from a Southern man his property by force!!

Does a citizen of this country deserve credit and consideration because he refrains from committing the crime of treason? Mr. Fillmore seems to think so. *The President of the United States declares Slavery to be an "evil,"* and steps beyond the limits of his duty by expressing the "hope" and the "trust" that the people of the South will, in due time, *abolish this "evil."* We regard this letter as most significant and extraordinary. This cant about the "evils" of Slavery has at length reached the Executive Chair of the United States, and this letter of compliments to a notorious Abolition City has been made the medium for conveying it to the whole country. We say *cant*—aye, *hypocrisy, Pharisaism*—that spirit which is so pure itself that it can perceive all kinds of sins and moral blemishes in others, and which thanks God that it is "not as other men are"—*that* spirit now speaks from the seat of Washington!

Mr. Fillmore is the choice of the Raleigh Register for the next Presidency of the United States. Will that paper tell its readers and tell us, what right Mr. Fillmore has, as President of the United States, to express the opinion that Slavery is an "evil"? Is he not, in so doing, throwing the moral power of his high position against it, and giving aid and encouragement to those fanatics who brand Slavery as a sin and a crime?

It is gratifying to observe that in Mississippi, the *name*, even, of Disunionist has become so unpopular that none but the most daring avow it. The hand bill announcing that Senator Jefferson Davis would speak in Columbus, was headed, "A Rally for the Union." *Richmond Enquirer.*

We know of no public man, out of South Carolina, who is for a dissolution of the Union *as a matter of choice.* The people of this State, we know, are for the Union, but *not* "at all hazards and to the last extremity." They are for a *Constitutional* Union; but they would regard the Union *without the Constition*, or with the Constitution disregarded and violated, as a curse instead of a blessing.

In our judgment, the *real* Disunionists are the Abolitionists and Freesoilers of the free States, and those, who, in the South, apologize for aggressions and endeavor to lull our people into a false security. Both Davis and Quitman are better and sounder Union men to-day, than Foote and the motley crowd of timid Democrats and old Consolidationists who are supporting him. Senator Davis, as a friend of the Constitution and of the sovereignty of the States, has a *right* to "rally for the Union." He will save that, if possible; and it not, he will protect the honor and vital interests of Mississippi at all hazards.

What says the Enquirer?

THE CROPS. Although the weather has been unusually dry with us for some time, the Crops are very promising. Nothing has suffered materially for rain. The rain on Thursday last and since that time, has improved the appearance of the Crops greatly. If we can only have good seasons for a few months to come and no disaster, our farmers will reap an abundant harvest. *Halifax Republican.*

The weather in this region has been clear and quite cool for several days past. Those who have been harvesting have had a pleasant time of it, but we fear that the Cotton plant has been somewhat chilled and retarded.

JOHN W. NORWOOD, Esq., of Hillsboro', has resigned his place as one of the Directory of the North Carolina Rail Road. This, with the much lamented death of Mr. LORD, creates two vacancies in the Board.

MR. WEBSTER'S LETTER.

We publish below a letter from Mr. Webster to Mr. Botts, of Virginia, in which the former corrects an error in the report of his Buffalo Speech:

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: When I arrived at New York my attention was called to a paragraph in the telegraphic report of my speech at Buffalo. Under the circumstances, it is wonderful that the accomplished reporter performed the service as well as he did; but a mistake occurred of some importance, which he corrected as soon as it met his eye. Toward the end of the speech I am represented as having said, 'Gentlemen, I regret exceedingly that slavery exists in the southern States *and that* Congress has no power over it.' This is so entirely in opposition to the whole drift of my remarks, that it might have been hoped that all would have regarded it as a misprint or an error. It appears, however, that this was not universally the case, and therefore the reporter very promptly caused the following correction to be inserted in the Herald, the paper in which the report first appeared: 'Gentlemen, I regret exceedingly that slavery exists in the southern States; but Congress has no power to act upon it. It may be, however, that in the dispensation of Providence some remedy for this evil may occur, or may be hoped for hereafter.'

It must be obvious to every intelligent person that if Congress possessed power over slavery as it exists in the southern States, any attempt to exercise such power would break up the Union just as surely as would an attempt to introduce slavery into Massachusetts. These are subjects of mere State right and State authority, intended originally to be left entirely with the States, and they must so be left still if we wish to preserve the Union.

You are at liberty to make any use of this letter which you may think necessary to remove false impressions.

I am, my dear sir, with the truest regard, your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

HON. JOHN M. BOTTS, Richmond, Va.

Even with this correction, Mr. Webster's Buffalo Speech abounds in most objectionable matter. It is a sectional Speech, and the great characteristic of it is his undisguised and inveterate hostility to Slavery. He exults in the fact that *he* has done nothing, during his public career, to extend the institution; and he seems to draw much consolation from the belief that it is at last circumscribed and hemmed in. We have given Mr. Webster credit from the first, and still give him credit, for his manly stand in favor of the fugitive-slave law; but we have objected, and we still object, to the law on this subject which *he* would have had, if circumstances had permitted it—a law which would have granted to the escaped slave *trial by jury in the free States!* In commenting on his positions heretofore and now, we have uniformly given his language—we have not condemned him without allowing him to be heard through our columns.

The Raleigh Register has repeatedly charged us with misrepresenting this Speech, and with having done Mr. Webster injustice in relation to it; and the last Raleigh Star joins in this charge of the Register as follows:

"We copy the following letters from the Richmond Times, and commend them to the consideration of the editor of the Standard, who has been exerting himself of late to injure Mr. Webster, and to make him odious in the eyes of the people of the Southern States. Whilst the course which the editor of the Standard sees fit to adopt, is illiberal and unjustifiable, it is at the same time calculated to weaken the affections of the people towards the Union, and to produce in their minds a distrust and want of confidence in every distinguished citizen of the North, however patriotic he may be, and however ready to do justice to the South and her institutions. Is the Standard willing to do justice to Mr. Webster, or will he persist in the remarks he made upon the report of a speech which did not convey the ideas or the language of that distinguished Statesman and Orator? We shall see."

Now, what we have to say in reply to the above is this: We published the whole of Mr. Webster's Buffalo Speech, as we found it at the time in the Republic and other Northern newspapers. As soon as we saw the correction made by the New York Herald, apparently by authority, we copied it into our paper, and expressed the hope that Mr. Webster would make the correction himself, over his own name; and now that he has done so, we have inserted his letter at length.

And now, what has been the course of the Register and Star? *They have withheld the Speech from their readers*, though they were fully aware of the importance of the effort at this crisis of public affairs, and though they knew also, and now know, that Mr. Webster spoke for the Administration which they support, as well as for himself. *They suppress the document*—slip in a little correction of it, when that correction happens to turn up—and then seek to cover up their want of fidelity to their readers and to the Constitutional rights of the South, by charging us with "misrepresentation" and "illiberality." These are facts which we challenge these papers to dispute.

We now call upon these papers to say why they have suppressed this Speech, and whether they approve it. If they approve it, will they not say so? And if they disapprove it, will they refrain from saying so out of regard for the Federal Administration? God save the Union and the rights of the Southern people, if their only reliance in the hour of trial is to be upon such public journals!

PENNSYLVANIA.

We have already published the sound and patriotic Resolutions adopted by the late Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania, which nominated Col. Bigler for Governor. The Pennsylvanian, in publishing the proceedings of the Convention, and in hoisting the name of Col. Bigler, says:

"With such a candidate, we "can know no such word as fail," and the result of the election on the second Tuesday in October will show that our glorious State will be redeemed *from the thraldom of abolitionism*, the curse of double-dealing, and the imputation against her honor and integrity, which the conduct of Governor Johnston has made so frequent, and we regret to say, so just."

The contest in Pennsylvania is, therefore, between the Democracy and Abolitionism. The issues have been fairly joined, and we shall look with deep interest to the result.

APPLETON'S MECHANIC'S MAGAZINE, as its name imports, is devoted to experimental and mechanical philosophy, and also the arts and sciences. It is Edited by a Civil Engineer, both a practical and scientific man, Mr. Julius W. Adams, of New York. The June number contains a useful article with illustrations "on Whipple Machine for making bricks and the Brick Press." Newton's "improv

LITERARY NOTICES.

Allegories and Tales by the Rev. W. Adams, containing the shadow of the Cross—The Distant Hills—The old Man's Home and the King's Messengers. Allegories by the Rev. Edward Monro, containing the Dark River—The Combattant—The Revellers—The Midnight Sea and the Wanderer. For sale by Pomeroy.

These two volumes by clergymen of the Church of England, form a valuable addition to any Library, particularly one to which young people have access. The fallacy that books for children are easily written and require but little thought and attention, has disappeared in this enlightened age. Miss Edgeworth and Mrs. Barbauld first shook it to its foundation; succeeding writers of Juvenile works have entirely overthrown it. Children, like savages, often puzzle the most learned, and missionaries to their tender minds like those sent to the heathen, should be well armed at all points in order satisfactorily to remove the difficulties which so often impede their progress. Seldom, however, do we find books written especially for their instruction which combine such elegance of diction, and true poetry of thought and expression with so much simplicity of language and such faithful teaching on the most important of all subjects as these beautiful Allegories.

On first reading them we were so much struck with their resemblance, not only in design and character, but general style of expression and thought, that we could hardly believe they were not the productions of the same pen. On a more careful review of them, however, we are inclined to give the preference to those by the Rev'd. Mr. Adams. Mr. Munro's, are excellent in their way, but they all have reference to the general duties of a Christian, and consequently have a much greater sameness about them than those of Mr. Adams, who in some instances, to use his own words "merely brings forward prominently and distinctly a single Christian duty." He also dwells more emphatically on the privileges given us in Baptism. Nothing to our mind can exceed the simple childlike beauty of the Shadow of the Cross. Though written for very young children, older persons, would they study it well, would in general obtain clearer views, not only of the high privileges, but the exceedingly great responsibility incurred by Baptism.

It represents a beautiful island surrounded by a stream "forming as it were a border of silver to a lovely garden—on the other side the ring of water—all was wrapt in a thick gloomy fog." "Young and lovely children were continually crossing the narrow stream;" there was no other way of escaping from the land of darkness to the land of light." "Their garments became white as snow by the passage through the water, and sparkled with a dazzling brightness as the sun first shone upon them. I observed, too, that each child as he entered the garden held a little cross in his hand." If we examine this sentence we will find there is not a single passage but points out some important truth. Its meaning is obvious; the stream is typical of Baptism, though clearly defined, it is said to be narrow, showing that though Baptism sets apart those who receive it, it does not so far remove them from the snares of the world as to enable them to live in passive security. It is also represented as the only way of escape. "Except a man be born of water and the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." "When the sun first shone upon their garments they sparkled with a dazzling brightness;" so, when first children are washed in the water of Baptism, the spirit represented by the cross which is given to them, "purgeth them from all iniquity" and they become "children of light and the children of the day; we are not of the night nor of darkness." But how soon are those garments stained with the stain of sin, which nothing but the Shadow of the Cross can hide!

But in order to show that the English Church does not as has been erroneously imputed to it believe Baptism to be Salvation, the author goes on to say "the children are sons of a mighty King, and the garden is called the garden of the Shadow of the Cross; but no one can tell whither each child will go when he is taken away; it will depend on how far they escape the dangers of the garden. If they carelessly lose their Crosses, or so stain their beautiful garments that they can be made white no more, they will be thought unworthy of the presence of the King and will be hid in an outer darkness more thick and terrible than that which they have just left." The dangers of the garden are represented as many and great, but "as long as the cross is so held that the rays of the sun fall upon it and cast a shadow upon the surrounding objects, they will remain safe and happy in the garden, for every fruit on which the mark of the cross is seen may be tasted of without fear, and each pathway be trodden in safety on which its shadow rests." Thus the mere possession of the cross, or literally, merely being baptised cannot save them; they must walk in its shadow, that is, in "His Laws which He has set before us."

The Distant Hills is on much the same plan and inculcates the same doctrines. Though very beautiful, it has not to our mind quite the charm of the Shadow of the Cross.

The Old Man's Home is a very pathetic little story, exceedingly well told. Old Robin's ardent desire to go home and little Annie's grief at his death, are very touching. His account of his having been taken prisoner by his treacherous foes and bound hand and foot by them in a dark dungeon, from which he barely escaped with his life—his numerous watching's and conflicts with them, as well as his earnest endeavors to persuade her that she is a soldier enlisted in the same army with himself, are considered as the wandering fancies of his disordered mind, until explained to refer to her Baptism, when she became a soldier of Christ and promised through her sponsors "to fight manfully under his banner against sin, the world, and the Devil." The King's Messengers involves very little doctrinal teaching, but merely inculcates the duty of giving to the poor.

The Dark River, by Munro, represents Death. Many and divers paths lead down to its brink along which different figures are seen to walk. "Each person had a light thread finer than gossamer, which clung close to him and seemed closely connected with the place from which he had started." This thread was light or tarnished, lost in the shadow or glistened in the sunshine, according as its possessor walked steadily forward, lagged behind, or turned aside from the pathway.

The Combattant is somewhat on the plan of Pilgrim's Progress. Each soldier is armed with the helmet of Salvation, the shield of Faith, and the breastplate of Righteousness; Grace and Vigilance are his assistants, his enemies Spiritual Pride, Pride of Life, Innocent Ease, &c.

The Revellers, the Midnight Sea, and the Wanderer, bear considerable resemblance to each other. The Revellers have their Warning Voice, the Midnight Sea its Pilot, and the Wanderer its Shepherd.

On the whole we cannot but give Mr. Adams the preference. His Allegories, independant of their variety, bear the traces of deeper thought than those of Mr. Munro. They have, too, a greater adaptation to the texts of Scripture on which they bear, and he uses oftener the language of the Bible.

PARTY BEFORE COUNTRY.

The partizan intentions and tendencies of the Raleigh Register on the question of Slavery, are most clearly exposed in the following extract which we make from the Wilmington Commercial:

"PARTY DISCIPLINE. We find those who hold the opinion that a State has a right to secede from the Union, for cause, in view of her sovereignty, are treated with much severity, and by some of the Whig Presses, too, who ought to set an example of rationality and amity.

It does not appear that the object is to convince those supposed to be in error, but to denounce and overwhelm them by abuse and epithets. The very principle which is the most conservative of all others, in the perpetuation of the Union, is held up as treasonable. Why is this? A paper at Washington City says so; then a paper at Raleigh says so; and so on—so that it must be so, of course—and a sort of "as does Mattie" game is played throughout the Editorial corps—not to the enlightenment of the understanding, but to the discipline of the persons of the people into party order.

The object appears to be to get up a Union party under the auspices of the Whig counsels. We would like this very much, if the Constitutional rights of the South go hand in hand with the Union principle. The latter is desirable, because the talk of Union without it is an abstraction—an absurdity. But there are Union men in both parties; the Union majority is immense, even at the South, under such a condition; there are very few disunionists *per se*. We have heard the most ultra declare that they would pledge fortune, honor, and peril life, to have the Union as it was and ought to be at all times. The disunionists are more noisy than "strenghy" everywhere. What will be the probable consequences of this party discipline? Why, many of the Whigs will be driven from the support of the Union party, simply because their brethren abuse and insult them, and the cause of that party will be unnecessarily and foolishly weakened and all through a radical spirit at the city of Washington. The masses will fall into the old line, under the name of the Union Party and the Democratic Party, and it is not hard to guess at the result.

Whatever may be the course of the Whig Presses, with whom we are gratified and satisfied to act, in the main, we shall not yield the tithe of a hair of our position in regard to the right of secession. We will not sacrifice the plainest dictates of common sense to legal technicalities or aristocratic precedents. We say we will not yield; but of course, the assertion is qualified. If we are ever convinced that secession is not a right of the States, which they can exercise without impeachment, we will admit it. At the same time we are assured that such a principle is destructive of the integrity of the Union, and under its operation its perpetuity is hopeless.

We expect to lay other matter before our readers on this topic before long, which will still more strongly sustain our position than any thing that has heretofore been said upon the subject."

The Commercial is a Whig paper, but it speaks out on this vital question in a manner which does it much credit. Will the Raleigh Register, instead of denouncing thousands of the people of the State as Disunionists, condescend to answer the above article?

Is the Register indeed under the control of the Washington Junto? It would appear that it is. A Washington City paper speaks, and forthwith the Register echoes, and the *little* echoes of this State respond. The South, the Constitution, the rights of the States—all these things are forgotten in a blind service of party, and in the hope of holding the party together!

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We have the latest intelligence from Europe by the steamer Humboldt, which arrived on the 17th from Liverpool.

The Great Exhibition, London, was visited on the 2d of June by nearly 50,000 persons. The Queen was present.

The weather in England was cold for the season.

The President of France has been on a tour through the Provinces. His popularity is said to be on the increase.

The political news was not important.

There were sales of 7,000 bales of *Cotton* in Liverpool, on the 2d instant, at previous rates, which were fully maintained. Sales on the 3d of 4,000 bales—prices buoyant.

Breadstuffs were slightly improving. Flour was more saleable, and wheat was in fair request.

DEBOW'S REVIEW has been established five years, and has worked its way against all obstacles to the very head and front of our Peridicals. It is not a rival, but a co-laborer of the Southern field, with Hunt's Magazine of the North. It embraces in its monthly issues, the most complete and reliable facts and statistics relative to the progress and development of all the great branches of industry in the States; including commerce, agriculture, manufactures, internal improvements, &c. The question of slavery, in all its bearings, social and political, is discussed, comparing slave with hireling products, &c., &c. This work constitutes an invaluable library of standard authority upon these subjects, interesting to all, but more especially so to the Southern States. We hope Mr. DeBow will meet with the encouragement his industry deserves, from subscribers in this State; let our intelligent reading men all take it. The June number is illustrated with a portrait of Charles L. Baron, merchant of Mobile, Alabama, and sketch of his life.

Published by J. D. B. DeBow, at No. 22 Exchange place, New Orleans, at five dollars per annum.

FUGITIVE-ISM. The Syracuse Star (remember that the city has been made one of the headquarters of runaway slaves,) says:

"We are informed by one of the police officers of this city, that out of the fifty or sixty male fugitive slaves who were, until recently residents of this city, only two were regularly employed as laborers. Many of them gained a precarious livelihood as runners to houses of prostitution, and the majority were supported by charity. Such, we are also informed, is the general condition of the fugitives who have taken up their residence in our large towns and cities, where, be it observed, they chiefly congregate.

In Canada, also, they are regarded by the inhabitants with distrust and aversion. There are two towns in Canada West, in which a negro is not allowed to set his foot, through fear that he may become a burden upon the tax payers."

Is it not cruelty then to tempt slaves from the South thus to degrade them at the North?

AN OLD PRINTER. A. W. Scowell, a printer, 80 years of age—the oldest in the United States—commenced his apprenticeship of seven years in the King's Printing Office, London, in 1784, sixty-eight years ago. The Boston Mail says:

"He was a soldier under Sir John Moore, at Corinna, in Spain, in 1809, where he received a ball in his right arm. He was present at the burial of Sir John, and remembers the minutest particulars of the scene. He was with the Duke of Wellington through his whole campaign, and lost an ancle bone by a grape shot in the battle of Waterloo. This veteran typo, after all this hard service, is one of the swiftest and best compositors in Boston."

GONE TO CALIFORNIA. Col. Alex. M. Hayden and Mr. James Andrews left here on last Saturday for California. They are worthy young men, and bear with them the esteem and good wishes of the citizens generally. Several others from this county and the neighboring counties are also going. They go by the way of the Isthmus. Success to them all.

Rutherfordton Banner.

We are requested to state that William C. Doub, the Associate Editor of this paper, has been elected to a Professorship in Greensborough Female College, and that he has accepted the same. The next session of that institution commences on the last Wednesday in July.

Raleigh Star.

[For the Standard.]

GEN. DOCKERY AND HIS NEIGHBORS.

"A rough, unpolished neighborhood—good people to be sure—but not such as I would like to have *my* family associate with."

The above, Mr. Editor, is language which has been attributed to Gen. Alfred Dockery, and which, it is said, he used on the following occasion:

While the General was a member of Congress, a couple of his constituents of the highest respectability, called upon him in Washington City; one of them was from the Eastern and the other from the Western part of his District. After the usual interchange of civilities, the General enquired as to the news in Richmond; and being informed that there was nothing in particular, but that a certain Doctor C. was about to remove into the General's neighborhood, he (Gen. Dockery) then remarked that he was glad to hear it; that his neighbors were "*a rough, unpolished people—good people to be sure—but not such as I would like to have MY family associate with.*"

Now, Sir, as one of Gen. Dockery's former constituents, we should like to be informed whether this charge is true; for if it be, who knows but what a second election to Congress may so far turn the poor General's head as to cause him to indulge in flouts and in insulting taunts at the ignorance and unpolished roughness of his entire constituency. Yes, he may exclaim in regard to them, as he is accused of saying (and as I believe he did say) of his neghborhood: "They are a rough, unpolished constituency—good people to be sure—but not such as I would like to have *my* family associate with."

We wish to give the General the opportunity of nailing to the counter this report if untrue, and now call his attention to the "rumor," for which we do not vouch, but which at the same time we believe to be true. If it is untrue, let the General in his public Speeches brand the author as "a liar" in his usual polite language, and it may be that the charge will be *proved* upon him.

CROSS CREEK.

COL. RUFFIN'S APPOINTMENTS.

The Democratic Candidate for Congress, Colonel Thomas Ruffin, will address his fellow-citizens of the 8th Congressional District, at the following times and places:

Columbia, Tyrrel,	Monday,	23.
Gum Neck, "	Tuesday,	24.
Little Alligator, Tyrrel,	Wednesday,	25.
Greenville, Pitt co.,	Saturday,	28.
Falkland, "	Monday,	30.
Hookerton, Greene,	Tuesday, July	1.
Snowhill, "	Wednesday	2.
Nahunta, Wayne,	Thursday,	3.
Goldsboro', "	Friday,	4.
Rountree's Store, Wayne,	Saturday,	5.
Kinston, Lenoir,	Tuesday,	8.
Trenton, Jones,	Thursday,	10.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, June 15th, 1851.

Presentation of a Silver Pitcher to Father Ritchie—The President and Attorney General Present.

There was a large gathering, last evening, at Father Ritchie's, occasioned by the presentation to the old gentleman of a beautiful silver pitcher as a token of respect and regard from the faithful *personale* of the Union office. It was a touching affair. Mr. McNerhany presented the pitcher in behalf of the Union office employees, and made a very happy, eloquent address; to which Mr. Ritchie responded with much feeling, and in his best style. The President of the United States and Mr. Crittenden were among the number of distinguished gentlemen present on the occasion. Such a testimonial of kindness and attachment on the part of political friends and foes must have been highly gratifying to Mr. Ritchie's heart, while it affords a strong proof that the greater feelings and impulses of our nature are not yet destroyed by the steamdrying process of patizan politics. Mr. Ritchie will shortly leave for Richmond. May he there, in the bosom of his family, find that peace and happiness which his many virtues so richly merit. Yours, &c,, X.

The Cholera, we note by our Western exchanges, is making its appearance in many places. In addition to the telegraphic accounts we make the annexed extracts:

Mrs. Odell, at Quincy, Illinois, died on the 1st inst. with cholera. On the Friday before, her son Alfred, and on Saturday, her two daughters, Ellen and Eliza, died of the same disease.

A cabin passinger on the steamer Rob. Rogers, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, died of cholera. There were two other cases and one death.

The officers of the Bostona, at Louisville from New Orleans, report numerous cases along the Mississippi. Near Natchez several negroes were carried off the plantation of Capt. Minor.

At Prince ton, Ky., up to the 6th, there had been four deaths, and several other persons were down.

Died, at the Planters' House, St. Louis, on Wednesday week, of cholera, Mrs. Mary Ann, consort of J. H. Holeman, Esq., U. S. Indian Agent for New Mexico.

The steamer Sultana arrived at St. Louis on Friday week, with a large number of emigrants. Only four deaths occurred during the trip. The quarantine below St. Louis has been abandoned, the ground being under water.

At Mobile, in the week ending 31st ult., there were two deaths by cholera.

THE NEWSPAPER. The definition of this cheapest of all luxuries, is thus given by Bulwer, the novelist:

"The newspaper is the chronicle of civilization, the common reservoir into which every stream pours its living waters, and at which every man can come and drink. It is the newspaper which gives to liberty its practical life, its perpetual vigilance, its unwearying activity. The newspaper is a daily and sleepless watchman, which reports to you every danger which menaces the institutions of our country, and its interests at home and abroad. The newspaper informs legislators of the public opinion, and informs the people of the acts of legislators—thus keeping up that constant sympathy and good understanding between the people and the legislators which conduces to the maintenance of order, and prevents the stern necessity of revolution. The newspaper is a law book for the indolent, a sermon for the thoughtless, a library for the poor."

IMPORTANT DECISION. It will be recollected that, about eighteen months since, the schooner Mission, of Edenton, N. C., Captain Cobb, while on a passage from Turks Island to Edenton, with a cargo of salt, was run down by the steamer Columbus, from Philadelphia, bound to Charleston, and all on board lost, except one man, who succeeded in getting on board the steamer. Mr. John Sanderson, owner of the schooner, soon after instituted suit against the owners of the Columbus for the value of his vessel and cargo, which suit we learn has been decided in his favor, allowing him the full amount of his claim. We are also informed that the widow of Captain Cobb will bring suit for a sum sufficient for her maintenance.

Norfolk Beacon.

BOYS' MARBLES. There is something strange in the manufacture of these toys. The greater part of them are made of a hard stone near Coburg, in Saxony. The stone is first broken with a hammer into small cubical fragments, and about 100 to 150 of these are ground at once in a mill, somewhat like a flour mill. The lower stone, and which remains at rest, has several concentric circular grooves or furrows; the upper stone is of the same diameter as the lower, and is made to revolve by water or other power. Minute streams of water are directed into the furrows of the lower stone. The pressure of the runner on the little pieces rolls them over in all directions, and in about a quarter of an hour the whole of the rough fragments are reduced into nearly accurate spheres.

SUBSCRIPTION TO MR. TERRY'S FAMILY. The Alexandria Gazette learns that the sum of ten thousand dollars ha been raised in Lynchburg, which is to be invested for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. Terry, editor of the Virginian, who was shot in the rencounter with Mr. Saunders, and died in consequence of his wounds. This instance of humane feeling and generosity is worthy of all praise. Mr. Terry left a helpless and dependent family, who will thus be provided for.

PATENT REVOLVING CANNON. Mr. Z. M. Lowry, of Portville, Cattaraugus county, New York, has invented a cannon which will load and discharge itself fifty times a minute. It is stated in the Cattaraugus Whig that the War Department has declared in favor of adopting this ingenious and destructive power for our government.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MEXICAN MEASURES FOR LAND. The Mexican *vara* (yard,) is established at three geometrical feet. A straight line of 5000 *varas* is a league. A square body of land, whose sides shall be a league is called a *sitio* (country house). Five *sitios*, is a *hacienda*, (a large estate of land, houses, flocks, herds, &c.) A *sitio* or square league of land is 4,428 English acres. A *labor* is 177 English Acres. These terms are in general use in the States of Texas and California, and our Territories of Utah and Santa Fe; and should be remembered by all persons contemplating moving or purchasing land in the above mentioned localities.

DeBow's Review.

The richest of the Rothschilds is stated to be Baron Anselm, said to be worth seven millions sterling. The aggregate capital employed by the Rothschilds in their seven European firms is computed at twenty-five millions sterling! That is, about one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. We don't belong to that family—that's certain!

CURE FOR BEDBUGS. A bit of information interesting to the landladies, boarders, and all persons aggrieved. Many persons complain of being pestered by bedbugs—it is easy to avoid the inconvenience. On going to bed, strip off your shirt, and cover yourself from head to foot with boiled molasses. Let every part of the body be thickly covered with it. On coming to bite you, the bugs will stick fast in the molasses, and you can kill them in the morning.

HUSBANDS REJOICE. The love of a cross woman, they say, is stronger than the love of any other female individual you can start. Like vinegar, the affections of a high-strung woman never spoil. It is sweet wine that becomes accidulated only.

Here lies Dick, and here lies he,
Hallelu—jar—Hallelu—ge. [Swansea.

"Here's a health to the fools, your patients," said Dr. Radcliffe to Dr. Case. "I thank you, good brother," replied Case; "let me have all the fools, and you are welcome to the rest of the practice."

Wonder what kind of a concern a newspaper would be that would come fully up to the requirements of everybody, and contain nothing at which any body could take exceptions?

PRAYERS FOR RAIN. Other nations pray for rain as we do. In a season of great drought, in Paris, a schoolmaster, at the head of his pupils, marched out of Schiraz in procession, to pray for rain. A stranger asked whither they were going. The tutor told him, and said he doubted not but God would listen to the prayers of innocent children. "My honest friend," said the traveller, "if that were the case, I fear there would be no schoolmasters left alive."

PLEADING BEFORE JURIES. *A Hint to Lawyers.* Sir Jas. Scarlett, (afterwards Lord Abinger,) the eminent English lawyer, accounted for his success with juries as follows:

"I take care to press home the one principal point of the case, without paying much regard to the others. I find, also, when I exceed half an hour in pleading, that I am doing mischief to my client."

"MOLLY," said a lady to her servant, "I think you'll never set the river on fire." "Indade, ma'am," innocently replied Molly, "I'd never be afther doing any thing so wicked—I'd be burning all the little fishes."

TO PRESERVE HAMS THROUGH SUMMER. Make a number of common cotton bags a little larger than your hams; after the hams are well smoked, place them in the bags; then get the very best sweet made hay, cut it with a cutting-box or knife, with your hands press it well around the ham in the bags, tie your bags with good strings, put on a card of the year to show their age, and hang them up in your garret, or some dry place; and my word for it, you let them hang for five years, they will be better than on the day you put them up. I have kept them for seven years. This method costs but little, as the bag will last for years. The only loss is the hay, and that the cattle will eat, if given to them in the winter. The sweating of the hams will be taken up by they hay, and it will also impart a very fine flavor to the meat.

Genesee Farmer.

Here lies buried beneath these stones
The beard, the flesh, and all the bones
Of the Parish Clerk—Old David Jones.

Wrexham Churchyard.

STEAMBOATING. The following orders are said to have been given by the captain of a western steamboat when she was about to engage in a race with another boat:

"Rosin up thar, and tell the engineer to shut down the safety valves. Give her goss. Gentlemen, who haven't stepped up to the captain's office and settled, will please retire to the ladies' cabin till we pass that boat or burst. Fire up!"

WHEAT CROPS IN VIRGINIA. On lower James river and above Richmond, there is a splendid prospect of a wheat harvest. Fine weather, for ten days, would realize all that the farmer could desire. We are surprised to hear that on Tuesday, a field of wheat on the Appomattox, near its mouth, was being reaped. We regret to hear that in Orange, Albemarl, the region of Roanoke county, and Appomattox county, the wheat has suffered severely from the fly, the joint-worm, &c. Rain is also much wanted for the oats and corn.

Richmond Enquirer.

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA. I have just seen, for the first time, (says the editor of the New York Mirror,) the wonder without a paragon, the indescribable, unpaintable, overwhelming Niagara—the "hell of waters," the smoke of whose torment ascendeth forever and ever. The emerald sea rolls into the infinite abyss, and the deep, eternal roar subdues all nature into silent awe. God is great, and Niagara is the music of his voice. Standing on Table Rock, gazing at the awful fall, and thrilled by the thunder that never ceases, and which no echo dares to mock, my first impulse was to join in the giddy leap, and

——"mingle with the elements."

I started back in fear of the fascination, drove to Lundy's Lane, crossed the "Wire Bridge," and returned to the trifles of the world more thoughtful, at least, for this baptism of sublimity.

MODEL POLITENESS. Hon. David Crockett, who although one of the roughest specimens of "nature's journey-work" that ever lived, was one of the most kind-hearted and shrewdest of men. He used to say of the late Philip Horn, that he was the "*perlitest* man" he ever knew—"cause why" said the Colonel, "he allers puts his bottle on the side-board, before he asks you to dirink, and then turns his back so as not to see how much you take!" "This," added the Colonel, "is what I call *real politeness!*"

The poultry of the United States is valued in the statistics at $20,000,000—the State of New York having over two millions invested in it. In the egg trade the city of New York expends nearly a million and a half of dollars annually.

DOG WANTED. A Kentucky editor advertises as follows:

"Wanted, at this office a bull-dog, of any color except pumpkin and milk, of respectable size, snub nose, cropped ears, abbreviated continuation and bad disposition, who can come when called with a raw beefsteak, and will bite the man who spits tobacco juice on the stove and steals our exchanges."

WHEAT IN GEORGIA. The editor of the Georgia Constitutionalist, in writing from Milledgeville, thus speaks of the fine prospects of the wheat harvest in our neighboring State:

"The wheat crop is early in Georgia, particularly in the heavy wheat-growing region of Cherokee. The largest crop that has been made for many years will be gathered this season. In this part of the State they are now busy harvesting."

"Does not the bell tolling," observed his companion to Col. ——, on hearing a funeral knell, "put you in mind of your latter end?" "No, but the rope puts me in mind of yours."

RICH FEES. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes that Major Lally receives about seventy thousand dollars for his services in pressing sundry heavy claims before the board of of Mexican Commissioners for allowance, and that Charles W. March, Esq., the well known Washington letter-writer, and Biographer of Mr. Webster, receives $25,000 more as fees for his services in pressing similar claims.

NEW COLONIZATION PAPER. The Rev. R. R. Gurley and Daniel R. Goodloe have issued a prospectus of the "Christian Statesman," a weekly Colonization paper, to be published in Washington. Mr. Goodloe is a native of North Carolina, and is a gentleman of liberal and philanthropic views in political economy. The price of the paper will be $2 per annum.

Baltimore Sun.

"Papa, have guns got legs?" "Why, no James." "How do they kick, then?" "They kick with their breeches, my son."

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

GREAT FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO!

NEW ORLEANS, June 16. The steamship Alabama has just arrived with two weeks later news from California. She came by the way of Acapulco. Her news is of great importance.

A terrible fire had occurred in San Francisco, laying in ashes property to the amount of *Fifteen millions of dollars.* Among the buildings destroyed are the custom-house, the Union, Parker's, the National, New World, City, Delmonico's and the Exchange Hotels; also Ross's building, and the offices of the steamship company.

The fire spread to the shipping, consuming a large number of vessels which were lying at the wharves. It was first discovered in Clay street, and ran through one dozen blocks, quickly spreading to other parts of the city, a greater part of which lies in a heap of ruins. Hunter, George, , Main, Centre, and El Dorado streets are completely gutted.

The utmost consternation prevailed during the fire, and thousands were turned out of house and home, having lost their all. Measures were about being adopted to relieve the distress of the sufferers. It is feared a number of lives have been lost. Business was entirely lost sight of.

San Francisco presents a sorrowing and heart-sickening picture.

The news from the mines continues to be of a cheering character.

New discoveries were daily being made, and the prospects of the miners were highly favorable. The quartz-crushing machines were reaping a rich reward. In some instances the average per man was from $30 to $50 per day.

Lynch Law is still in the ascendant, and several new examples have been made.

SUICIDE WITH A MORAL. Mr. Wm. H. Cox, of St. Louis, who committed suicide at Congress Hall, Albany, on Monday evening, by cutting his throat, had arrived the day before from N. Y. City, where he had been led into a series of excesses. From a letter which he left, it seems he was persuaded by fears of arrest for some crime of which he declares his innocence. His friends had furnished him money to get home. He says:

"Young men, beware of intemperance. I never committed or contemplated a crime in aught else—this horror is a great one. I pray God may forgive this."

MARRIED.

In Nash County, on the 6th instant by Nicholas W. Arrington, Esq., Henry G. Williams, Jr., Esq., to Miss Mary B. Watson.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 16, 1851. 65—

CASWELL FEMALE INSTITUTE.

B. GOULD, A. M. Principal.

Miss KATE E. KELLOGG, Assistant and Teacher of Ornamental Branches.
Mrs. E. B. GOULD, Teacher of Music.

THE next Session of this institution will commence on the 7th of July, at the elegant and commodious building lately erected for this purpose.

RATES OF INSTRUCTION, PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS.

For the common and higher English branches, Mathematics, and Latin, from $8 to $15,00
Music, (Piano with a course of vocal exercises) 20,00
Embroidery, Drawing, and Painting, (Monochromatic, Stylographic, and in water colors) each, - - - - - - - - - 6,00
French, - - - - - - - - - 5,00
Board, (including washing.) per month, from 6 to 7,00

Yancyville, N. C. June 11, 1851.

The undersigned take pleasure in giving their testimony to the merits of this School, and its high claims to the public patronage. The teachers are all highly qualified for their several departments, by learning, experience, zeal and tact. *Thoroughness* is the term by which we would designate Mr. Gould's method of teaching. He is a scholar, and unusually well qualified to give instruction in every department of science.

Miss Kellogg is an accomplished and successful teacher. Her drawings and paintings are not surpassed by any of the kind ever seen in this vicinity.

Mrs. Gould's musical education, acquired in Europe, under some of the most eminent masters—her long experience and success, entitle her to rank among the very best teachers of music in our country.

We feel justified in saying that few Schools present equal advantages for obtaining a thorough education, and at a moderate expense.

N. M. ROAN, WM. LONG,
JOHN S. GRASTY, A. C. LINDSEY,
L. A. GWYNN, T. D. JOHNSTON,
GEO. WILLIAMSON.

June 12, 1851. 64—3t.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to change his occupation, is desirous of selling out a Democratic Office which has paid and is paying well. The town where it is published is improving, and the prospects of the paper rapidly improving. The success of the paper is beyond doubt, but reasons of an imperative nature, beyond any thing connected with the paper, induce the sale.

It presents an unprecedented opportunity for a capable person to do an excellent business. Satisfactory evidence will be afforded the purchaser of the lucrativeness and pleasantness of the situation for Editor and Publisher.

Address O. P. Q., Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

June 10th, 1851. 65—tf.

P. S. It will be disposed of upon no terms, except to a good Democrat; to such, the terms will be easy.

Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School.

THE next Session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School will commence on Friday the, 18th of July. The number of boarders in our own family being limited, persons desiring situations will please make early application.

Circulars containing course of study, terms, &c., can be had of the Principal, Rev. Robert Burwell, Hillsborough, N. C.

June 10, 1851. 872—4w.

Dan River Institute.

CASWELL COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this School will commenc on Monday the 7th July.

A. B. LINDSEY,
B. GOULD.

Yanceyville, June 7th, 1851. 879—3w.

NEW BOOK.

THE American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by Wm. C. Hughes. Illustrated with cuts of Machinery, &c.—in 1 vol. 12mo. $1. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 20, 1851. 66—

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Watches, from 40 to $110
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00
A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins, Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins, and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases, Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles, spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons,
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets,
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders,
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,

Wake Forest, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 1st Monday in July next, under the supervision of Mr. Wm. M. Crenshaw, late graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Crenshaw comes highly recommended by the faculty of said institution.

Students can be prepared here for College or for the active pursuits of life.

This School may now be regarded as *permanent*; and being situated in a neighborhood distinguished for health and beautiful scenery, a liberal share of patronage will be expected.

TERMS FOR TUITION OF FIVE MONTHS.

7, 10, and $15, according to advancement. No deduction except in cases of protracted illness. Board convenient to the Academy may be obtained at $6 per month.

For further particulars address Dr. W. Hartsfield at Forestville, N. C.

By order of the Trustees.

May 29, 1851. 60—tmJuly.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 7th of July, under the charge of Mr. EDWIN L. BARRETT, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in the best preparatory Schools. The Academy is situated about 200 yards from the residence of the Subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, equi-distant from Louisburg and Shocco Springs. Every attention will be paid both to the morals and literary pursuits of the Students. Board can be had with the subscriber and also in the families of Mr. J. J. Jones and Mr. Jourden. Jones, living within half a mile of the Academy at $6 50 per month.

Tuition, Languages, $15.00 per session.
English Branches, 10.00. "

WM. J. BRANCH.

Louisburg, June 5, 1851. 872—3w.

The Weekly Register will insert three times.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

FRANKLIN CO. N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal.

AND

BELFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NASH COUNTY,

Mrs. M. C. RICHARDSON, Principal.

THE FALL SESSION will open on the 7th July. Terms as formerly. For particulars, address, during vacation, Dr. G. Sills, Belford, Nash county; at other times the Principals. D. S. RICHARDSON.

June 14, 1851. 64—6t.

The Register, Biblical Recorder, Tarborough Press, Halifax Republican, Republican and Patriot, Goldsborough, and North State Whig, will copy six times, and send accounts to D. S. R., Belford, Nash county.

CEDAR GROVE MALE ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this School, situated eight miles north of Hillsborough, will commence on the 7th of July next, and continue for five months.

TERMS.

Tuition in Latin, Greek, and English branches of Mathematics, $15,00
English, 10,00

Board, including Room, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Fuel, can be had in good families in the neighborhood at prices varying from six dollars to six and a half per month.

Students joining the School are charged with tuition for the session, no deductions being made except in cases of protracted illness. SAM'L. W. HUGHES.

Cedar Grove, N. C., June 1st, 1851. 872—2wd.

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Fall term of this institution will open on Tuesday, the 1st day of July next.

Though pupils are received at all periods of the session, prompt attendance at the *beginning* is earnestly recommended, as it tends much to facilitate the proper organization of classes and a judicious arrangement of studies.

For Circulars containing particulars address Mrs. J. J. Finch, Raleigh, N. C.

May 29, 1851. 870—wtd.

Weekly Register copy 4 times.

State of North Carolina—Martin Co.

IN EQUITY.

Timothy W. Ward and others, vs John P. Turner and others.

TO Mr. ED. G. HAMMONDS: *Sir*—You are hereby notified that I shall attend at my office in Williamston on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th days of July next, for the purpose of taking testimony in the above named cause, and making up your account as Executor with the estate of William W. Ward, dec'd. at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. This 2d June, 1851.

C.B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

June

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.
223 Miles Long.

TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE N. C. RAIL ROAD COMPANY, GREENSBORO', MAY 19, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received at the following times and places for the Graduation, Masonry, Sills and Bridging required for the N. C. Rail Road, viz:

At GOLDSBOROUGH on the 20th of June for that part of said Road between the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road and the Wayne and Johnston line.

At PINEVILLE, in Johnston, on the 21st of June, for that part of said Road between the Wayne line and where said Road crosses the Neuse, about four miles above Smithfield.

At RALEIGH on the 23d of June, for that part of said road between Neuse and Pratt's Store, in Orange.

At HILLSBOROUGH on the 25th of June, for that part of said road between Pratt's Store and the Alamance line.

At GRAHAM on the 27th of June, for all that part of said road in Alamance.

At GREENSBOROUGH on the 8th of July, for all that part of said road between the Alamance line and Prospect meeting-house.

At LEXINGTON on the 30th of June, for all that part of said road between Prospect and the Yadkin river.

At SALISBURY on the 2d of July, for the same between the Yadkin river and Cabarrus line.

At CONCORD on the 4th of July, for the same from the Rowan line to Charlotte.

Specifications, Maps, Estimates, &c., Of every Section of said Road will be ready for exhibition by the Engineers on and after the 1st of June, viz:

By L. M. PREVOST, from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road to Mrs. Betts' 6 1-2 miles West of Raleigh;

By JOHN C. McRAE, from Mrs. Betts' to the Alamance and Guilford line;

By J. L. GREGG, from the Alamance line to Lexington;

By JOHN McRAE, from Lexington to Charlotte.

The Engineers will make appointments and give due notice, so as to afford every facility to persons who may wish to take contracts.

The Surveys, Maps, Profiles, quantity and kind of work to be done, and the estimated value of each kind of work, have all been prepared with so much care and accuracy, that it is believed contracts may be safely taken on any Section of the Road.

Contractors will be expected to commence work at the earliest convenient day, and in no case to delay the commencement of their contract beyond the first of January, 1852, and the completion thereof by the first of January, 1854—receiving in payment on their contracts one-half in stock of the Road—the other half in cash.

By order of the Board, J. M. MOREHEAD, Pres't N. C. Rail Road.

May 22, 1851. 59- td.

Warrenton, N. C.
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 9th of June ensuing. Extensive buildings are being erected for the accommodation of additional pupils; who will be received and charged only for the time they may continue members of the Seminary. The healthfulness and beauty of situation ocmbined with the advantages of the School commend it to the public.

Terms per Session of Five Months:

Board,	$ 50,00
English Tuition,	12,50
French,	10,00
Music on the Harp and use of Instrument,	35,00
Music on Piano and use of Instrument,	23,00
Music an Guitar and use of Instrument,	20,00
Drawing and Painting,	10,00
Painting in Oil Colors,	15,00
Washing and Fuel,	6,00

No extra charges whatever will be made. Books, Stationery, &c. will be furnished at the lowest retail prices. Circulars will be addressed to those who may desire it. DANIEL TURNER, *Pr.*

Warrenton, May 1, 1851. 53—t20J.

CONFECTIONARIES,
FRUITS, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS, &c.
Sam'l. H. Marks,

Petersburg, Va.,

IS receiving per various packets and steamers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, which he offers to the trade at unprecedented low prices.

Merchants and others visiting the city, would find it to their advantage to give him a call. He would also state that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of Cigars ever offered in this market.

Petersburg, March 4, 1851. 36—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!
LATEST FASHIONS.
OLIVER L. BURCH,

HAS just received his Spring supply of those beautiful *Lemoine Paris Calf Skins*, which he is manufacturing into Boots in a style that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

Also, fine Opera Boots, Gaiters, Pump Boots, &c.

For sale all kinds of Tools, Finding, &c. for the trade.

Raleigh, March 5, 1851. 35—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

New American Novel.

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. It is told with dramatic interest.

Just received and for sale by
W. L. POMEROY,
Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal.

Raleigh, May 23, 1851. 58—

Literary Notice.

A. W. LEWIS, Esq., will address the Students of the Franklin Institute, on the 6th of June. Rhetorical Exercises by the Students during the day and at night. Examination on the 5th. Examination of the Belford Female Institute on the 4th.

D. S. RICHARDSON.

May 22, 1851. 59—2t.

PEPSIN
The True Digestive Fluid, or
GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used almost exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Faleigh, May 9, 1851. 53—

Parasols and Umbrellas.

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Ghent Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. —51

EVERY MAN
HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enoughto draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6.00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. K. W. PETERSILIA.
At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

NEW MUSIC.
Just Received at the New Music Store.

RECEIVED this day a splendid assortment of
New and Fashionable Music.
among which may be found

World's Fair Polka, composed by Vincent Wallace, with one of the best Lithographs of the Crystal Palace,
The Infant Drummer,
Je suis la Bagadere,
The National Union (splendid engraving,)
Ben Bolt,
When Twilight is closing, &c. &c.

ALSO,
A new supply of Guitars, Violins, Accordians, Flutes &c. K. W. PETERSILIA.

June 3, 1851. 61—tf.

Notice to Contractors.

THE time for receiving proposals for building a Jail in the town of Warrenton, is lengthened to the 12th of July next, until which time and on that day, sealed proposals will be received to build a Jail in accordance with the plan left at the store of Messrs. John White, & Co. in Warrenton.

ON THE SAME DAY
(Saturday, the 12th of July,) will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 and 18 months, that part of the public square lying between Main and Back Street, and between the lot lately purchased by T. A. Montgomery, Esq., and the Cross street running by James L. Owen's lot.

F. A. THORNTON,
WM. A. BURWELL,
R. C. PRITCHARD,
O. D. FITTS,
G. D. BASKERVILLE.
Commissioners.

Warrenton, N. C. May 29, 1851. 51—td.

FOR SAL OR RNT.
Dwelling House & Lot in Leasburg.

A CONVENIENT Dwelling House with kitchen and other necessary out houses, situated on the South side of Main street, near the middle of the village of Leasburg in Caswell County, N. C., is offered for sale or rent on moderate terms, and if sold a liberal discount will be given,

Leasburg is proverbial as a healthy and pleasent Village, and has Male and Female Schools—the latter, one of the most flourishing in the State.

PAUL & McILWAINE.
per N. J. PALMER, *Att'y.*

Milton, N. C. June 3, 1851. 871—3t.

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by DeAchilli; Mose among the Britishers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

MORE NEW BOOKS,

FIRST Things, a series of Lectures on the Great Facts and Moral Lessons, first revealed to mankind, by Gardner Springs, D. D., 2 vol., 8 no. $3,50. Reading for every Day in Lent, compiled from the writings of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by the author, Amy Herbert, &c., 1 vol. 75c. The Angel's Song, by Charles B. Taylor, 1 vol. 75c. The Elements of Christian Science, a Treatise upon moral Philosophy and Practice, by Wm. Adams, S. T. P., 1 vol. 8 mo.. $1 50. Also, a full supply of Hoffman on Cannon Law. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY,

Raleigh, March 26, 1951. 60—

Books Recently Published.

ANNUAL of Scientific Discovery for 1851, $1,25; Lives of the Queens of Scotland by Agnes Strickland, author of Queen's of England, vol. 1, ready, $1,00; Life of John Randolph, of Roanoke, by Hugh A. Garland, 2 vol, 2,50; Reveries of a Bachelor by J. R. Marvel, 1,25; Edgar A. Poe's Works, 3 vol's 4,00; The Cæsars, by Thomas De Quincey, author of "Confessions of an English Opium Eater," 75; Mansfield (E. D.) on American Education, 1,25, a work of great practical value to every intellectual American. For sale by
WM. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 5, 1851. 62—

NOTICE.

ON the 18th day of July next at the Town of Dobson, in the County of Surry, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioners, will expose to sale, on a credit of one and two years, the Lots as laid out in said Town. The location of this village is on the table land between Fisher's and Mitchel's River, containing in a good degree excellent water, fine mountain air, and a handsome situation in the middle of a fine Agricultural and Stock growing country.

ELIJAH THOMPSON,
JOHN JARVIS,
JACOB L. FULKE,
DANIEL S. JONES,
ELISHA BANNER,
Com'rs.

June 11. 63—td.

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers," Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

Ranger's Notice.

WAS entered on the Ranger's Book of Chatham County, on the 28th of May, 1851, by Allen Edwards, living three miles from Jones Grove, a bright sorrel Mare, supposed to be ten years old, shod all round, with long feet, fore tap cut off, no brands, some Saddle spots, valued at seventy-five dollars.

JOSEPH HACKNEY, *Ranger.*

June 11. 63—3t.

Notice to Bridge-Builders.

WILL be let, to the lowest bidder, the building of a Wooden BRIDGE across Neuse River, known as the Powell's Bridge, on the 14th instant, at the old Bridge place.

J. D. POWELL,
REDDICK HUNTER,
J. O. JEFFREYS.
Commissioners.

June 2d, 1851. 61—td.
The Register will copy till day.

NOTICE.

THE 2rd Annual Meeting of the Members of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company on the first Monday in July ensuing, for the purpose of electing a board of Directors, for the year ending July, 1852.

JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

May 19, 1851. 58—

State of North Carolina—ChathamCo.
IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

DANIEL Vestal, Elizabeth Vestal, Nathan Vestal, John Pruet, and his wife Mary, Stephen Reed, and his wife Ann, David Goble, and his wife Lydia, Rebecca Vestal, Joseph Vestal, Andrew Vestal, Price Vestal, Calvin Vestal, William H. Vestal, Frederick Stafford, and wife Sarah, Jesse Newton and his wife Mary, Hannah Moffit, David Moffitt, Daniel Hill, and his wife Abagail, Isaac L. McCracken, Thomas J. McCracken, William C. Elder, and wife Sarah, Mary E. Henly, Mariam A. Henly, Wm. F. Henley, Wm. H. Boner and wife Anotis, Jesse Vestal, Charles Hutchens and wife Lydia, Jeremiah Vestal, Jones Davis and wife Acbah, John Flemming and wife Arzenith, William Shelton and wife Eunice, John Vestal, Jackson Burender and wife Ann.

versus

Jeremiah Vestal, David Vestal, Silas Bosker and wife Rachael, Lydia Gardner, Sarah Smith, Aaron H. Vestal, Charles Vestal, Peter Harmer and wife Blanch, Thomas Vestal, Isaac Edwards and wife Mary, Jonathan Vestal, Saint Vestal, Wm. Hill and wife Achea, Eli Vestal, Jabin Vestal, Benjamin Edward Vestal, Soloman Hunt and wife Sarah, William Hubbard and wife Ludah, John Atkins and wife Ann, Saint Owen and wife Ruth, Thadeus M. White and wife Rhoda, Uriah, Phet neas, Benjamin, Saint and Sarah Hackett, James Dorset and wife Susan, Murphy Moffitt, Libne Moffitt, Joab Moffitt, Wm. Davis and wife Sarah, Wm. Burton and wife Melinda, Zerub Moffitt, Nathan and Elisha Moffit's heirs, David McCracken, Nathan Chamness and wife Mary, Robert McCracken, Alfred V. Coffin, Addison Coffin, Emory D. Coffin, Martha Coffin, and Achsa Hubbard, Alfred Hadley, and wife Achsa, Wm. Harvey and wife Mary, Jacob Newlin and wife Ruth.

It having been made to appear before me that the Defendants above named are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly for three months, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be holden for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday of March, A. D 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

May 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $15.) 870—3m.

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.
IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

Gray Bynum and wife Elizabeth.

VS.

John T. Petty, Winship S. Petty, William Petty, Robert Petty, Thomas F. Petty, John Brantly and wife Nancy, and Marion Brooks and wife Mary George.

IT having been made to appear before me that John T. Petty, Winship Petty and John Brantly and wife Nancy, are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to Act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 3rd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday of March, A. D. 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

May 20, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 870—6w.

Important to
MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

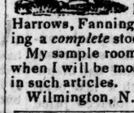
NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.



I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

To the Heirs of Wm. Wooten, d ec.

THE heirs of the estate of William Wooten, deceased, t wit: Nancy Johnson, Edward Wooten, Benjamin Wooten, and Willis Wooten, who are non-residents of this State, are hereby notified that the Executor of said estate has in his hands some funds belonging to said heirs; and they are hereby requested to come forward and receive the same.

JAMES ARRINGTON, *Executor*

Ransom's Bridge, Nash Co., May 18, 1851. 57—4t.

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipilaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Ladies Kid and Mo. Walking Shoes,

AND Goat Skin Bootees. Just received from the Manufactory by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, March 25, 1851. 41—

THE FAUQUIER
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Fauquier County, Virginia.

WILL be opened for visitors on the first of June. They are situated on the Rappahannock river, (now navigable,) thirty-eight miles above Fredericksburg, and fifty, nearly due west, from Alexandria.

No pains have been spared to continue the attractions of the place to the votaries of pleasure or the seekers of health. The recent publication in pamphlet of the eminent and Rev Thornton Stringfellow shows, beyond all question, the healing qualities of this water in many diseases—dyspepsia, dropsy, &c. &c. He had spent the previous season here, and made a thorough and sifting examination of the details of the case reported by him, and he is of opinion that the extraordinary medicinal advantages of the Springs have been obscured in the greater allurements to fashionable life.

The railroad from Alexandria is rapidly approaching these Springs, and will soon make the trip a delightful one from that city and all north of it. In the mean time the stages run tri-weekly from Washington, and will be *daily* after the 1st July. A daily line of stages will be run by Mr. Quisenberry, from Federicksburg, after 1st July; and in the mean time he engages to send up all passengers, at the regular fare, ($3,) as they may present themselves.

Terms of board same as last year, viz: $86 dollars for the whole season, ending first October; $75 for three months; $60 for two months; $35 for one month; $18 for two weeks; $10 for one week; $1,75 per day. Meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants, and children under 12 years, half price. No charge for children under 3 years. Horses 50 cents a day, or $10 per month.

DANIEL WARD, *Superintendent.*

May 24, 1851. 59—2m.

American Independence.

Supply Yourselves for the coming 4th of July

Now Landing, the following articles selected with great care in view or the coming Anniversary, which added to my previous stock presents the most complete and extensive assortment ever offered for sale in this City.

75 Boxes Oranges,	Figs
75 do. Lemons,	200 Drums, whole
Prunes,	150 do. Half,
300 Fancy Boxes,	75 do. Qr.
250 Glass Jars,	Almonds, 500 lb. Marsailes,
Raisins,	Do. 500 " Denie,
100 Boxes Bunch,	Do. 500 " Irica,
300 Qr. "	Do. 800 " Shelled,
50 Layer,	Walnuts, 400 " Greenoble
Nuts, 500 Coca Nuts,	500 " Sicily,
500 Filberts,	Dates, 700 " Arabian.
	1000 lbs. Palm Nuts.

Besides Cegars of all brands, Lemon Syrup, Cordial, Pickles, Preserves, French Confectionary, &c. &c. all of which I offer on the most reasonable terms, and warrant them of the most superior quality.

SAM'L. H. MARKS,
Wholesale Confectioner.

Petersburg, Va. June 4th, 1851. 64—

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those
CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of
LADIES DRESS GOODS!
a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messis. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by act of Assembly, with ample provisions for the payment of principal and interest, and being exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1851. 47—Tt.

THE FAMILY SCHOOL
In Warren County, Near Littleton Depot.

HITHERTO under the charge of the Rev. W. Hooper, will be continued, after the present session, by the Subscriber, assisted by Mr. Thos. C. Hooper. The next session will commence on the 17th July, and the vacations will correspond to those of the University.

TERMS—For Boys entering under 14 years and preparing for College—per Session, $80 / $100 in adv'ce.
For others,

J. DeB. HOOPER.

April 24th, 1851. 865—12t.w.

DUPONT'S POWDER,
Reduction of Prices.

THE subscribers, Agents for the sale of Dupont's Powder in this place, are prepared to furnish every description of that celebrated manufacture in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders from any part of the State will be promptly attended to, and buyers may rely upon obtaining supplies here on as good terms as in New York or elsewhere.

DeROSSET & BROWN.

ilmington, 25th April, 1851. 865—1m.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Alhambra, by Washington Irving, Authors revised Edition, being Vol. XV, of Putnam's fine Edition of Irving's Works, one vol. 12, Mo. Muslin, $1,25; Romance Dust, from the Historical Placer, by W. S. Mayor, Author of "Kaloolah," "Berber" &c, one vol. 12 Mo. 75 cts.; The house of the Seven Gables. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Twice Sold Tales," &c, one vol. 12, Mo., $1,00. The Mother in Law, by Mrs. Southworth, Paper, 38 cts.

Just received and for sale by
W. L. POMEROY,
(Late Pomeroy & O'Neal.)

Raleigh, May 27, 1851. 59—

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of th principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols, 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's wurks on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,
W. L. POMEROY,
(Late Pomeroy & O'Neal.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

New Novels.

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated. For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
FOR 1851,
E. L. HARDING, & CO.

HAVE received within the last week upwards of
$ 7000 Worth of Superior
READY MADE CLOTHING,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

They have bestowed particular care and attention upon the manufacturing of their Goods, and feel confident that they can

Exhibit to their Customers,
The Largest and Cheapest Stock
In this Market.

Those who wish to purchase good fitting Coats, pants, and Vests, made up in a superior style, will be well paid by giving us a call.

Raleigh, April 7th, 1851. 45—4m.

Nathalie—A Tale.

By Julia Kavanagh, author of "Women in France," &c., 12 mo. pp. 220.

VERY few works of fiction, of the present day, indicate so much talent and power in the writer as Nathalie. It attempts to solve some of the deepest lessons of human life. The interest of the tale is not only well sustained but rises as the narrative advances to the very last. There are many passages of great beauty and elegance, and practical good sense abounds in every page. The scene is laid in the French province of Normandie and the characters are French, which is a pleasing change from the general cast of works of fiction. The principal personages are a single gentleman advancing in years, of a strong mind and powerful passions; and a beautiful, exquisitely sensitive and lovely maiden of Provence, who possesses all the glow of life and fiery passions of the sunny South. The conflict of reason and passion, of pride and love, is portrayed in these pages with a skill seldom equalled. The filling up of this outline is done with rare tact; the contrast of the varied characters heightens the interest connected with each, and adds greatly to the general attractiveness of the work.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 2d, 1851. 61—

To-Day by Express.

15 Dozen Ladies Colored Kid Gloves.
Canton Crape Shawls, White, Cherry and Buff.
Scolloped Emb'd Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs.
Rich Bonnet Ribbons.
Chemisettes.
Mode Col'd Challeys.
Embroidered Leaf Swiss Muslins.
Embroidering Silk Braids, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

SPRING GOODS FOR 1851.

THE Subscriber is receiving his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, at his old stand, *No. 9, Fayetteville Street.*

CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes,
Hardware, Crockery,
Groceries, &c.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851 43—

Steam Saw Mill!

BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my
Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,
where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

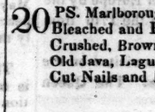
JUST RECEIVED,

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,)
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans,
Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

A Stage Coach for Sale Cheap.



THE Subscriber has at Newbern a nine passenger Stage Coach; it is much worn but will do good service for some time. Having no use for it, he will sell it for $125. Any person wanting such an article will find it a bargain. WM. G. BRYAN.

Newbern, May 23, 1851. 59—1m.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,
GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to
M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10-

Works on Cookin, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprisin, one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at
TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851.

Umberellas and Parasols.

WE would invite the Ladies to call and examine our extensive stock of green, blue, and black bordered and Lined, Cambric Silk and Satin Parasols.

Also, French Frame self adjusting Parasols. A great variety of Umbrellas, consisting in part of green, blue and black Silk, Super Scotch gingham, &c.

Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

Hecker's Prepared Tarina.

THIS article has been carefully and fully tested, and is recommended by the Medical Profession, as the most valuable of all the farinaceous articles now in use, it being much superior to Arron Root and Tapicia for invalids and children. It impaats health and strength to children who have weak bowels and feeble constitutions.

A supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7. 52—

JUST at hand from Philadelphia, Gentlemen and Ladies,
Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Misses and Children's Shoes,
Ladies Leather and Seal skin Shoes and Slippers,
Boys and Servants Shoes,

T. A. MITCHELL.

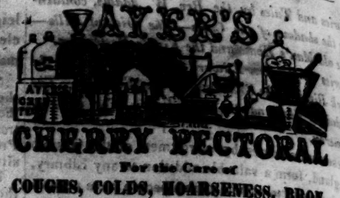
Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 53—

French Cloth Sacks.

WE are now receiving the prettiest style of Loose Sacks, for Summer, in market.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4m.



For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we solict an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its efforts in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases both of adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.

BRUNSWICK, ME., Feb. 5, 1847.

Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had